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1894 Settlers Guide



PROVINCE
OF
QUEBEC
CROWN LANDS
DEPARTMENT

QUEBEC ENG. CO.

Prepared under the direction
OF
the HON. E. J. FLYNN.
COMMISSIONER
OF CROWN LANDS



1894

SETTLERS' GUIDE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.



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HON. E. J. FLYNN,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.



SETTLERS' GUIDE.

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INTRODUCTION.

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As inquiries for information respecting the quality and value of Crown Lands offered for sale are daily becoming more numerous and more pressing, I have deemed it advisable to anticipate the wishes of the public in general and of settlers in particular by ordering the publication of a new edition of the SETTLERS GUIDE.

This guide is somewhat more complete than those which have preceded it.

It contains, in the first place, a description of the principal colonization centres, then a series of items of general information which may be of use to those who desire to settle on our lands.

I have also inserted in this guide a summary giving the substance of the laws governing the sale of public lands in this Province, the regulations respecting the occupation rent which squatters are obliged to pay; and have also succinctly pointed out the duties and powers of Crown Lands' and Timber agents, and defined the conditions under which free grants may be made to the fathers of families of twelve children.

The last part of the book contains a detailed table of the agencies under the control of my department; the Crown Lands and Timber Agencies; the agencies for the Jesuits' Estates, the agency of the Seignior of Lauzon, the agency of the Crown Domain, and finally a table showing the places where the cadastre is in force.

In the table of agencies will be found com-

plete information as to the office of the agency, the means of communication for reaching it, the number of acres surveyed and offered for sale, the ranges of the townships in which available lots are situated, the price of land in each agency, and summary remarks on the quality of the soil and the different kinds of timber in each township. This table also contains some notes on mines and fisheries.

I trust that this new edition of the *SETTLERS GUIDE*, as drawn up under my direction, may render some service to the cause of colonization and be useful, in any case, to settlers who desire, before settling, to obtain correct information.

E. J. FLYNN,

Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Quebec, June, 1894.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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GENERAL VIEW.

The Province of Quebec is above all an agricultural country, a country for colonization, and it may be said that Nature has taken pleasure in pouring its favours upon it, for throughout it Nature is everywhere grand: forests, mountains, lakes, rivers, splendid water-falls, innumerable water-powers, fertile islands, rich pastures, wild animals in great variety, etc.

The soil of our country, and in particular that of the great colonization centres which we have yet to open up and people with hardy settlers, is of superior quality and eminently adapted for cultivation of all kinds.

Our forests, which stretch endlessly in all directions and contain the most valuable woods, have been for years the object of constant and active operations. Wherever the settler goes he will be almost sure to find on his lot timber suitable for building purposes in quantities sufficient for the requirements of his farm.

Our rivers and lakes, which long remained unknown, now attract hundreds of sportsmen from all parts of America, who find both pleasure and profit in fishing for salmon, trout, etc.

As regards our mineral resources, mining operations, which for some time have been neglected owing to the want of sufficient capital and accurate information, cannot fail to soon become another important factor in our national wealth. In fact, now that the value of our mines is appreciated, there has been an awakening in that respect and, every day almost, new syndicates arise which are organized to actively search the bowels of the earth and extract therefrom mineral substances of the greatest value.

To complete this bird's eye view we may add that numerous railways already run through regions of the greatest importance as regards colonization and the mining and lumbering interests.



TERRITORIES TO BE COLONIZED.

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EXTENT OF THE LANDS DIVIDED INTO FARM LOTS.

There is no longer any necessity to speak at length of the importance of the development of colonization in this Province. Well thinking persons have always considered this eminently patriotic work as the continuation of the historical traditions which constitute one of the vital forces of the nation, the assurance of its future.

The addition to public wealth to be secured from the vast areas offered by the Province of Quebec which require but to be worked, the desire to retain in our midst or to bring back among us those of our fellow-countrymen who have gone abroad, and finally the very excellence of the work, everything in a word makes it our duty to recommend it, to give it our entire solicitude, and by every possible means to make known the splendid and vast domain, still uncultivated, which we possess.

It is in order to attain this end, at least in part, that we have drawn in these few pages a sketch which, although brief, is, we think, complete enough to give an idea of the extent and characteristic aspects of the chief centres open to colonization.

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Official statistics show the actual area of lands and forests available in the state domain to be 107,520,000 acres. If to this figure we add the 107,000 square miles claimed by the Pro-

vince of Quebec in the north-eastern portion of the country, we have a total area of 176,000,000 acres which, as it were, constitute our national patrimony.

The whole of this vast territory has, however, not yet been explored or surveyed for colonization purposes. This work is only done gradually from year to year and as the wants of colonization require.

At the present moment the Government of the Province of Quebec is in a position to give over, at once, to colonization 7,169,793 * acres surveyed and divided into farm lots, almost all accessible by good roads and about one half well suited for cultivation.

* * *

The chief colonization centres of the Province which offer a certain future and easy circumstances to the hardy and intelligent settler who knows what he can obtain from the soil by constant labour, are the following :

1. LAKE ST. JOHN AND SAGUENAY REGION.
2. OTTAWA AND TEMISCAMINGUE REGION.
3. ST. MAURICE REGION.
4. THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.
5. THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, (SOUTH SHORE.)
6. GASPEZIA.

* Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1893.

LAKE SAINT JOHN AND SAGUENAY REGION.

This immense region, owing to its fertility and the brilliant future which seems reserved for it, has earned the name of *the granary of the Province of Quebec*.

It embraces a superficial area of 31,000 square miles or about 19,840,000 acres.

A statistician calculated some years ago that there would be enough room in that region for a population of over four millions if it were as concentrated as in some European countries, such as Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, etc.

This shows what a vast field remains open to the settlers' labour and efforts, since the present population scattered throughout this region does not yet amount to forty thousand souls.

As to the fertility of this region, it is amply demonstrated in all the surveyors' reports.

According to Mr. P. H. Dumais, Provincial Land Surveyor, who made an exploration in 1878, the greater portion of that region comprised in the vast basin surrounding Lake Saint John, on the north especially—that is to say an area of at least four millions of acres—consists of land most favorable for farming, both on account of the richness of the soil and the mildness of the climate.

Mr. J. B. du Tremblay, P. L. S., said in 1887 :

“ We may count to the north of Lake Saint John upon an area of some three thousand six hundred square miles of arable land quite level, loamy, fertile and capable of sustaining eighty parishes.”

“ As regards richness of the soil,” he added: “ it is a wonderful country, superior to the remainder of the Lake Saint John region.”

Lake Saint John,—that fine sheet of water known to all travellers,—which measures twenty-eight miles in length by twenty-five in breadth, drains the immense valley which bears its name.

It is also the recipient of several large rivers which, in their turn, drain lands of extraordinary fertility, the chief of which rivers are the following :

To the south of the Lake, the *Metabetchouan* and the *Ouiatchouan* ; to the east, *Belle Rivière* ; to the west, the *Ashuapmouchouan* ; to the north-west, the *Ticouapce* and *Mistassini* ; to the north and north-east, the Great and Little *Peribonka*.

It is moreover established at present that the climate of Lake Saint John, against which for long time prejudices existed, is as mild as that of Montreal and that the snow-fall is less than at Quebec.

Wheat and grain of all kinds ripen and yield abundantly.

Finally, we may say that all who have visited that region or who have explored it are unanimous in claiming that it is destined before long to become a great feeder for Quebec, and with that view, the most active and earnest efforts at colonization will be made.

Is it necessary to speak of the splendid forests which cover this region and which are already so largely utilized by industry ? The principal woods we may mention are birch, red spruce, white spruce, pine, cedar, and bass-wood. Black birch, ash, etc., are also found there.

We may add that there are numerous and considerable water-powers sufficient to drive hundreds of mills.

It is easy to understand why in former days the Canadian settler hesitated, owing to want of means of transport and of communication, to venture into that distant part of the country and to settle there. But now, these obstacles no longer exist.

The Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway and the Chicoutimi Branch have recently placed the finest portion of this immense territory in communication with the great business centres and have with one stroke disposed of all difficulties. The settler in that part of the country can now face the future with every confidence, since the railway brings him close to the large markets and enables him to dispose with equal advantage of his farm produce and of the lumber with which his lot profusely supplies him.

Moreover, the Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway Company, which is anxious to settle this region, offers to farmers intending to settle at Lake Saint John, privileges of which they may always avail themselves.

The Company offers to transport free from Quebec to Lake Saint John all *bonâ fide* settlers and their families, with household effects not exceeding 300 lbs in weight.

This privilege is granted to every settler on presentation of a certificate from the Assistant-Commissioner of Agriculture at Quebec, and of a certificate from his parish priest, in evidence of his good faith.

That colonization has made fairly rapid strides in this fertile region is established by the census of 1881 and that of 1891.

Several townships, divided into farm lots, which had but very few inhabitants in 1881, have since increased and are already sufficiently populous to form fine parishes. The following table gives the names of the new townships which appear for the first time in the official census of 1891 :

TOWNSHIPS.	POPULATION.
Harvey, Saint Germain, Durocher and Labrosse.....	189
Normandin, Albanel and Parent.....	587
Racine, Dalmas, Taillon and Delisle.....	535
Saint Charles and Saint Ambroise.....	423
Saint Cyriac.....	435
Saint Hilaire, Dequen, Dablon.....	1,124
Saint Félicien and Ashuapmouchnon North, Desmeules and Lufferin.....	988
Unorganized territory.....	1,387

The progressive development of these townships shows that the impetus is given, and that, as this country becomes known as it deserves to be, the colonization movement cannot but extend and prosper.

With regard to the extent and condition of farming operations in the united counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay for the last decade, the following figures speak for themselves :

	NUMBER OF ACRES.	
	1881.	1891.
Land settled.....	393,821	550,112
Land improved.....	132,731	217,924
Land under cultivation.....	76,470	123,875
Land in pasture.....	55,366	92,322

The central Saguenay district which constitutes the county of Chicoutimi is, as regards the quality of the soil and the climate, on a par with the territory about the great lake.

The north bank of the Saguenay River will become the chief section for colonization, owing to the beauty and fertility of the lands which abound in all these townships from Taché to Saint Germain.

What has hitherto delayed the progress of these fine townships is, in the first place, that their advantages were long unknown to the public ; then the Saguenay River impeded communication. But the former drawback is rapidly disappearing, and the second is no longer a serious one, since there is a regular ferry service between Saint Anne and Chicoutimi. The boats in use will probably be replaced by a steamer, giving Chicoutimi better communication with several places on the north bank of the river.

Like the Lake Saint John region, that of the Saguenay has valuable fisheries, trout abounding in its numerous lakes and rivers. Salmon, which can hardly anywhere else find a more favorable haunt than the Saguenay River, is taken in abundance

in some of its tributaries, especially in the *Rivière Saint-Jean* and in the *Rivière à Mars*. With the exception of sea trout and eels, not many fish are caught in the Saguenay itself.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

During the summer the Saguenay River is of easy communication with the remainder of the Province. Splendid steamers ply regularly between Chicoutimi, Tadoussac, Quebec and Montreal. In addition there is the railway service at all seasons of the year, the trains running regularly between Quebec and Chicoutimi.

The Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway runs through the region between Quebec and Lake Saint John and is 190 miles long.

For the accommodation of settlers, the Quebec Government has recently had a small steamboat built which runs three times a week on the rivers which fall into Lake Saint John: the *Peribonka*, the *Mistassini* and the *Ashuapmouchouan*. The boat starts from the village of Roberval.

Several bridges have also been built over some rivers, thereby establishing communication between various distant townships.

Thus the Mistassini bridge connects the township of Pelletier, in which is the establishment of the Trappist Fathers, with the township of Parent; the Grande Discharge bridge * connects Alma Island with the townships of Taché and Delisle; then the Little Discharge bridge connects Alma Island with the settlements of Signä and Labarre.

* Now under construction.

OTTAWA AND TEMISCAMINGUE REGION.

This valley, which has very aptly been called our *Provincial North-West*, is bounded to the east by the tributaries of the right bank of the Saint Maurice, to the south by the Saint Lawrence to the mouth of the Ottawa, and to the south and west by the Ottawa itself as far as the upper end of Lake Temiscamingue.

This region comprises over 45,000 square miles and embraces within its limits the forests of the counties of Joliette, Montcalm, Terrebonne, Ottawa, Pontiac, Argenteuil and Berthier.

The lower portion of this immense valley is already, as every one knows, cleared, occupied and cultivated, but another important portion still remains to be settled.

The country is undulating, with alternate heights and hollows; but these heights are not anything like mountains; they are hills with sloping sides, wide and rounded ridges over which the plough can easily be driven, in most cases to their summit. The plain between these heights sometimes covers an extent of several miles.

The Ottawa Valley is like every other country: there are rocky, sandy, swampy soils; but there is no exaggeration in stating that one-third of its extent is excellently suited for colonization.

The forests contain trees of fine growth, splendid pine groves which have for many years been the object of lumbering operations and constitute the chief wealth of that territory, maple, black birch, white birch, bass-wood, ash, elm, walnut, butternut, etc.

Mining and, above all, the quarrying of phosphates, which are found in large deposits in many townships of the Ottawa

Valley, have greatly contributed and still contribute every day to the development of colonization in that part of the country.

As the region is undulating and, in some places, hilly, there are many water-powers both on the larger rivers and on almost every outlet of a lake.

The basin of the *Lièvre* is watered by the *Du Lièvre* River running through the counties of Maskinongé, Berthier, Joliette and Montcalm, the centre of the county of Ottawa, and which, after a course of several hundred miles, falls into the Ottawa.

In the valley of the sources of the Red River, *Du Lièvre*, Little Nation and Gatineau Rivers alone, there are over 250,000 acres of land fit for cultivation equal in quality to if not better than the richest in the valley of the Saint Lawrence.

Some townships are especially commendable: *Amherst*, *Arundel*, *Clyde*, on the banks of the Red River; and also *Joly*, *Marchand*, *Mousseau* and *Lynch*; *Minerve*, *Loranger*, and all the townships on the *Lièvre*, &c.

All these townships and many others are already well advanced. Several of them have already acquired real importance, and are developing rapidly and to an extent which augurs well for the future.

To get an idea of the progress of the colonization movement in that direction, that is in the valleys of the *Lièvre* and of the Red River, we cannot do better than to turn to some pages of the census of 1881 and of that of 1891.

TOWNSHIPS.	1881 Population.	1891 Population.
Portland-east	359	772
Portland-west	313	1064
Bowman and Villeneuve	520	634
Bigelow, Wells, Blake and McGill	585	655
Wabassee and Dudley	203	227
Bouthilier, Kiamika and Campbell	unorganized	331
Amherst	“	388
Clyde and Joly	“	736
Marchand	“	414
Preston and Addington	72	249
Mulgrave and Derry	537	632
Buckingham	1882	2186
Hartwell	727	1204
Labelle	unorganized	35
Lathbury and Bidwell	“	6
Lochaber and Gore	2302	1857
Suffolk	907	968
Ripon	1602	1557
Templeton	2147	2964
Ponsonby	310	301

To the above must be added a population of nearly 2,000 settlers scattered here and there in various unsurveyed localities, who appear in the official census under the heading of *Unorganized Territory*.

* * *

A no less perceptible progress is being made in another region which is known as the Gatineau Valley, which is in no wise inferior to the other parts of the Ottawa Valley.

The townships of Aumond, Kensington, Maniwaki, Egan, Lytton,—to mention only a few,—contain soil of the very best quality in every respect.

The whole of the Gatineau Valley, comprising an area of at least 10,000 square miles, is traversed by the Gatineau River, a splendid river over 300 miles long.

The census shows that there are already very important settlements in various townships of the Gatineau Valley.

TOWNSHIPS.	1881 Population.	1891 Population.
Wakefield.....	1365	1852
Masham.....	1881	2099
Low.....	1230	1255
Denholm.....	244	334
Hincks.....	495	522
Aylwin.....	625	835
Wright.....	1119	1182
Northfield.....	413	431
Bouchette.....	902	990
Cameron.....	448	513
Maniwaki (N.-D. du Désert).....		966
Egan (with Maniwaki in 1881).....	1113	1220
Kensington.....	229	281
Aumond.....	421	515
Sicotte, Lytton and Baskatong.....	unorganized	359
Eardly.....	1475	1530

Lake Temiscamingue * has also a valley of sufficient dimensions to contain several parishes and to afford facilities to colonization which cannot be too strongly urged.

* Lake Temiscamingue is 65 miles long and from one to five and three-quarter miles wide.

The land surrounding the lake is broken and mountainous to a depth varying from two to three miles ; beyond that are immense *plateaux* and valleys cleared of timber, where consequently the roads are already made.

As in the Ottawa Valley the soil is very rich everywhere : grey, black and yellow soil, with not a single stone over areas of from twenty to thirty square miles.

The climate is about the same as in Montreal and is favourable to the growth of all kinds of cereals.

Hay, oats, wheat, peas, buckwheat, potatoes, which are grown in most of the townships, have hitherto yielded most satisfactorily.

In addition to agriculture, the settler has during the winter another source which enables him to add largely to his means by taking service with lumbermen in the woods, as a few miles from the farms are large lumbering establishments. These lumber camps, owing to the many men they employ, afford a ready market for the settlers' produce.

The Lake Temiscamingue region is also *par excellence* a hunting and fishing country. Fur-bearing and feathered game is found there in profusion, while fish of all kinds abound in the lake and rivers. Sturgeon, white fish, eels, pike, fresh water herring, bass and *doré* chiefly are caught in these waters.

There are already several flourishing townships in this region.

The principal ones on the shores of the lake are those of Guigues and Duhamel. Although organized in 1887 only, the census already shows a population of 677 settlers, and the lots, owing to the superior quality of the soil, continue to be taken every day.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Ottawa Valley is no longer isolated. Means of communication, which were totally wanting less than ten years ago, are yearly becoming more numerous and more important.

Its net-work of railways enables the settler to reach the principal posts in the North where the townships to be settled are situated.

One of these railways, the Pontiac and Pacific Junction, starts from Aylmer, and runs through the townships of Eardley, Onslow, Bristol, Clarendon, Ditchfield, Mansfield, etc., etc. Its present length is seventy miles.

The Montreal and Occidental Railway starts from the flourishing parish of Saint Jérôme, and runs through the townships of Abererombie, Wexford, the parishes of Sainte Adèle, Sainte Agathe, the townships of Beresford, Wolfe, de Salaberry, Grandison, Clyde, Joly, the parish of Saint Jovite, and its present terminus is at Iroquois Falls.

The Gatineau Valley Railway now runs over a distance of fifty-one miles. It starts from Hull, and the townships along its line are those of Hull, Wakefield, Low, Aylwin, Wright, Bouchette, Maniwaki.

The promoters of this line intend to connect it later on with the Montreal and Occidental Railway at Notre-Dame du Désert. Its total length will then be seventy-five miles.

Up to the past few years, the difficulty of communication between Mattawan and Lake Temiscamingue was always the chief obstacle to the settlement of the region around the lake. Fortunately this obstacle no longer exists.

One can now go from Montreal to Mattawan by the Canadian Pacific Railway. From Mattawan, north by steamer and by a small railway seventeen miles in length. When its construction is completed, which will be before long, it will lead to the foot of the Long Sault Rapids.

On Lake Temiscamingue, the settler will find a steambcat which will take him to his destination.

SAINT MAURICE REGION.

The vast territory called the Valley of the Saint Maurice, is situated on the north of the River Saint Lawrence, behind the city of Three Rivers.

Its superficial area is about 16,000 square miles.

In this territory are comprised the townships of the three counties of Champlain, Saint Maurice and Maskinongé.

The Saint Maurice, which drains the greater part of this region, is a river whose waters are rapid and sometimes deep, and which runs from north to south, falling into the Saint Lawrence. It takes its source in the height of land, is quickly swelled by the different rivers which it meets along its course, and barely a few leagues from its source it is already a majestic river navigable for a considerable length. *

Its total length is 360 miles and its average width 800 feet.

Its chief tributaries are the *Matawin* River, a considerable one, the *Mekinae*, the *Bostonnais*, the *Croche*, near *La Tuque*, † and the *Vermillon*, *Windigo*, *Trenche*, *Manouan*, etc.

This immense country, intersected in every direction by magnificent rivers and lakes, possesses the finest water-powers in the world and is covered with forests of pine, spruce and birch.

Iron ore of the best quality is found there, and there are quarries of marble, granite, sandstone, mica, etc.

This region is generally mountainous. There is a fairly good area of land in the Valley of the Saint Maurice and along the Croche River. The townships of Brassard, Maisonneuve, Prévost and Masson contain the best land in this region.

* The territory drained by the Saint Maurice and its affluents comprises an area of about fourteen million acres.

† From *La Tuque* to *Grandes Piles*, thirty miles from Three Rivers, the Saint Maurice is navigable for steamers for a distance of 70 miles.

From *La Tuque* to Martin's rapids the land is not very suitable for settlement.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

We may mention in the first place the Lower Laurentian Railway, forty miles in length, which joins the Quebec and Lake Saint John at *Rivière à Pierre* and the Canadian Pacific at Saint Tite.

This railway now forms part of the Great Northern Railway, which will shortly connect with the Canada Atlantic.

Starting from the *Grandes Piles*, on the River Saint Maurice, the Piles Railway joins the main line, the Canadian Pacific, near Three Rivers. The Piles Railway is 30 miles long.

Finally there is the projected branch of the Tuque Railway, between *Rivière à Pierre* and *La Tuque*, on the Saint Maurice, a distance of about 45 miles.



THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

Although settlement has been rapid in this somewhat privileged part of our country, the field open to colonization is far from exhausted. There are still a number of townships along the railways and main colonization roads which are awaiting the arrival of new settlers to convert them by their labour into fine and fertile meadows.

This rich and progressive region is probably one of the best known. It extends from the Chaudière River, on the east, to the Saint Francis, on the west, and is bounded to the south by the frontiers of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; to the north, by the counties of Lotbinière, Nicolet and Yamaska, on the river Saint Lawrence. Some of the townships in the counties of Lotbinière and Nicolet are also considered as forming part of the Eastern Townships.

The principal rivers in this region are the Chaudière, the Saint Francis, which has two principal sources: Lake Saint Francis, in the county of Beauce, and Lake Memphremagog, on the line dividing the counties of Stanstead and Brome, on the Vermont frontier; the Nicolet River, which derives its source from the lake of the same name, in the township of Weedon, and the Becancour river, which takes its source in the townships of Broughton and Leeds, and discharges into the River Saint Lawrence.*

Large quantities of lumber are floated down these rivers each year. The soil of the Eastern Townships is generally fertile and easily cleared. Cereals and vegetables grow very well.

* Length of the rivers :

River Saint Francis.....	85 miles.
River Becancour.....	75 “
River Nicolet.....	80 “

Thanks also to the mountainous configuration of the country and the many water-courses formed by the lakes, rivers and streams, the Eastern Townships possess not only sufficient means of irrigation for the crops, but also, in many places, the finest water-powers in the world. A good many of these are already utilized for saw-mills and all kinds of manufactories.

The Eastern Townships have also a well-deserved reputation as a region for pasturage. In fact stock raising is carried on on a large scale, and this has brought comfort and sometimes wealth to those who have embarked in the enterprise.

Its mineral wealth, and especially its asbestos mines, have contributed not a little to attract public attention to this region. A host of workmen are at work in the mines, and the latter have in the past ten years been developed to an extraordinary degree.

Three of them, Thetford, Black Lake and Coleraine Mines, had already in 1891 a population of 3,414 inhabitants.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

It has been already stated that what has made the fortune of the Eastern Townships in the past, and what assures them of a certain and rapid development in the future, is the number and facility of the means of communication of all kinds.

In this respect it is one of the most favoured regions of the country. Its net-work of railways, already a very extensive one, brings the Eastern Townships in contact not only with the principal cities of the Province, but also opens the doors of the American markets to it by shortening distances.

In the first place there is the Grand Trunk Railway, whose trains run daily between Quebec and Richmond, a distance of 96 miles from Quebec, after passing through the parishes and townships of Nelson, Somerset, Stanfold, Arthabaska, Warwick, Tingwick and Shipton, etc., then from Richmond to Sherbrooke, and thence to Portland.

From Montreal also trains run on the Grand Trunk to Richmond and Sherbrooke.

Another branch of the Grand Trunk runs from Arthabaska to Sainte Angèle.

The Hereford Railway, 53 miles in length, connects with the Canadian Pacific at Cookshire and with the Quebec Central at Dudswell.

The Quebec Central starts from the town of Levis, runs through the counties of Dorchester, Beauce, Megantic and Wolfe, touches the county of Compton and has its terminus at Sherbrooke. The townships of Broughton, Thetford, Coleraine, Garthby, Weedon, Dudswell, Watbury, Ascot, etc., are on the line of this railway.

The Drummond County Railway is 66 miles long. It starts from Saint Hyacinthe, crosses Drummondville and terminates in the town of Nicolet.

The Canadian Pacific crosses the whole of this region of the Eastern Townships from West to East.

All these arteries of communication, both great and small, each contribute an active share towards the development of colonization and commerce in this exceptionally interesting portion of our country.



LOWER SAINT LAWRENCE.

This region comprises all the lands and forests in rear of the seigniories on the south shore of the River Saint Lawrence from Quebec down towards the Gulf and belonging to the counties of Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski and Matane.

This territory, 250 miles in length by from 16 to 40 miles in breadth, is all divided up into townships, with the exception of the counties of Rimouski and Matane, which still contain a large extent of undivided country.

It is estimated that in that portion of the county of Rimouski, south of Notre-Dame Mountains, between the Intercolonial and the county of Temiscouata, there are about 800,000 acres of fine farming land easy to cultivate and well drained.

The soil consists almost everywhere of rich yellow loam, and in the valleys of many rivers the richest grey loam is found.

As regards soil and configuration, this region compares favourably with the best parts of the Eastern Townships. Very nearly the same may be said of the climate.

The farming lands of the county of Temiscouata are, like those of the counties of Matane and Rimouski, of superior quality.

An explorer, who minutely inspected the whole of this region, stated not long ago that, from the Squateck Lakes to the Metapedia River, one could safely count upon 1,280,000 acres of farming land of the best quality. He added that the soil throughout this area and its facility of cultivation were not surpassed in any other part of the Province.

This is not all. This vast region is very rich in timber of all kinds. In the forests of the counties of Rimouski and

Temiscouata, the timber which is chiefly found is maple, black and white birch, elm, bass-wood, white pine, grey, black and red spruce, cedar and fir. The Temiscouata Valley especially abounds in the finest cedar.

In all the concessions of the county of Matane, there are enormous quantities of cedar, spruce and white birch; nevertheless, a report of 1889 says that they are cut only on a limited scale, except the birch, which is manufactured into spool-wood in considerable quantities at Matane.

It may perhaps not be inappropriate to add that in this part of the country, intersected in every direction by rivers and water-courses, it is exceptionally easy to float timber down to the mills.

These rivers and streams have sufficient water in the spring to float logs down the greatest part of their length.

A good many of these rivers, like the Metapedia, the Bonaventure, the Nouvelle, contain quantities of fish. Salmon and trout are caught in them. The lakes of the same region, and they are innumerable, also contain an abundance of fish: trout, *touradi* or fork-tailed trout, white fish, *dsré*, etc.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Intercolonial Railway runs through the whole of this region. There is also the Temiscouata Railway, which starts from Fraserville and runs to the frontier of New Brunswick, a distance of about 70 miles.



GASPESIA.

It has often been said that all that Gaspesia required was to have been better known.

It is not to be denied that to this cause must be attributed the slowness with which this part of the country has been settled.

Fortunately during the past twelve or fifteen years, this ignorance no longer exists. The means of communication have been rendered easier every year, and the many explorations which have been made of this region have fully brought to light the resources and inexhaustible wealth of this vast and important colonization centre.

Finally, with the aid of explorers' reports, every one has become convinced that a vast field was open there also to colonization, a field in nowise inferior to the other centres to which settlers, for various reasons, went in preference.

The country of which we now speak consists of two large electoral districts: Gaspé and Bonaventure. It forms the south-eastern extremity of our Province and covers a surface of about 10,000 square miles.

Seen from the sea, the shore of Gaspesia presents to the eye a series of magnificent landscapes, where grandeur struggles with the picturesque.

The population of the two counties was 43,909 souls in 1881 and 47,710 in 1891.

When speaking of Gaspesia, it is impossible to be silent as to its fisheries. They are the richest of North America and probably of the whole world.

Although worked for over two hundred years the fisheries have yielded millions of dollars, and still, at this very moment, provide subsistence for hundreds of families.

The existence of the fisheries was the occasion of the other resources of Gaspesia being for years almost entirely overlooked, especially the fact that it had soil of superior quality which, when properly cultivated, would bring to the settler who farmed it, a competency which is not always obtained from fishing.

As regards the value of the soil of Gaspesia, the evidence of explorers and of all those who have been through this attractive country is unanimous. All agree in admitting that it contains a large area of fertile land.

Mr. Joseph Bureau, who made an exploration in 1885, says, about Gaspesia :

“ There is in the townships near the sea a large extent of land fit for cultivation and which is not yet settled. Thus, from the township of Nouvelle to that of Port Daniel, the soil is very good and settlements can be established there as easily as in any other part of the Province.”

Another explorer says that all who have farmed, in earnest, in that region have succeeded beyond their hopes.

It is needless to say that the fisheries of Gaspesia furnish the raw material for an industry of great importance from every point of view and one which is already appreciated, viz : the preparation of artificial manure.

These powerful fertilizers, which include the offal of fish and sea-weed, and which the settler can easily procure, are a valuable help to him. He can spread them over his fields, and experience has proved that they increase the yield and quality of the grain.

Gaspesia is as remarkable for its forest wealth as for that of its fisheries and of its soil.

The most valuable timber for export is found there, such as pine, spruce, poplar, cedar, etc.

Mr. Bureau says that the pine is generally good, while the merchantable spruce is much better than that found elsewhere.

- MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

From Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the western portion of the Province of Quebec, Gaspesia is exceedingly easy of access, especially during the season of navigation.

The Intercolonial Railway, which runs from Quebec to Halifax and Saint John, traverses the western part of Gaspesia and renders communication with it easy at all seasons of the year.

The steamer *Admiral* runs regularly twice a week between Dalhousie and Gaspé Basin, stopping at Carleton, Maria, Bonaventure, New Carlisle, Paspébiac, Port Daniel, Newport, Grande Rivière, Percé, etc.

There is also the Baie de Chaleurs Railway, starting from Saint Alexis de Matapedia, on the Intercolonial, and which will extend to Gaspé Basin.

COLONIZATION ROADS.—It must also be mentioned that through the county of Gaspé, runs the main colonization road called the *South Shore Maritime Road*, along which are several thousand acres of land which the Government offers as free grant lands.

The colonization road starts from the seigniory of Sainte Anne des Monts and crosses the townships of Tourelle, Christie and Duchesnay, the seigniory of Mont Louis, the township of Taschereau, the seigniory of La Madeleine, the township of Denoue, the seigniory of Grande Vallée des Monts, the township of Chloridorme, the seigniory of l'Anse à l'Etang and the township of Sydenham, as far as the township of Fox, all in the county of Gaspé.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS.

CHOOSING A LOT.

The choice of a lot !

This is evidently the first and most important thing for the settler to do.

Upon this choice depends his future and that of his family.

It is therefore essential in every respect that the settler should reflect upon the choice he intends to make and that he should, in the first place, consult his tastes, his aptitudes and even the kind of farming he intends to carry on.

In order to guide him a little in this selection we have traced out a sketch of the principal regions of the Province open to colonization, indicating at the same time the special advantages offered by each of these regions.

The settler can always complete this information and ascertain the value of the land he wants, either by visiting it himself or by communicating with the Local Government agent, who is in a position to give him all the necessary information.

THE PRICE OF A LOT.

Is it true that the price asked for lots belonging to the Crown Lands is so high that these lots are beyond the reach of those who have not a certain amount of capital ?

This error, if it has any existence, will disappear at once upon a mere examination.

The price of our lots is purely nominal, it varies from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the poorest settler can always aspire to become the owner of one or more lots.

Further, when the Department is convinced that it has to deal with a *bonâ fide* settler, it willingly modifies the rigour of its regulations and facilitates, as far as possible, his settlement on our public lands.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

We should state at once that it is to the local Crown Lands' agent that any person wishing to purchase a lot should apply either verbally or in writing.

The sale of a lot is subject, of course, to certain conditions. We give them here for the information of settlers.

The purchaser must take possession of the lot sold to him within six months from the date of the sale.

He must reside on it and occupy it, either personally or through others, during at least two years from the sale.

During the first four years, he is obliged to clear and put under cultivation, at least ten acres out of every hundred and erect a habitable dwelling, 16 feet by 20.

He must pay one-fifth of the purchase money in cash and the balance in four annual and equal instalments bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Moreover, if the lot purchased is in a region then under timber license or in a region subject to the operation of the mining law, the settler is obliged to comply with the provisions of the law governing forests, mines and fisheries. *

* All these conditions are set forth in the receipt which is handed to the purchaser of a lot and which is of the following tenor :

No. *Crown Lands' Agency.*
 \$ 189....
 Received from the sum of

being the first instalment of one-fifth of the purchase money of acres of land contained in lot, No. in the range of the township of P. Q., the remainder payable in four equal annual instalments, with interest from this date.

This sale, if not disallowed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, is made subject to the following conditions, viz : The purchaser to take possession of

WHEN CAN THE SALE OF A LOT BE CANCELLED ?

The Commissioner of Crown Lands can always cancel a sale and resume possession of the lot sold, if it be proved that the person who has become the purchaser thereof has been guilty of fraud or has neglected to fulfil some of the conditions of sale.

The same applies in the event of a lot being sold by error or mistake ; the sale of the lot is cancelled and the department may dispose of it as if it had not been sold.

However the cancellation of the sale cannot be effected before notice thereof has been published in the *Official Gazette*.

This notice, in which the lots subject to cancellation are enumerated, is sent at the same time to the agent, who has it

the land within six months from the date hereof, and from that time continue to reside on and occupy the same, either by himself or through others, for at least two years, and within four years at farthest from this date, clear, and have under crop a quantity thereof equal to at least ten acres for every one hundred acres, and erect thereon a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen by twenty feet. No timber to be cut before the issue of the patent, except for clearing of the land, fuel, buildings and fences ; all timber cut contrary to these conditions will be dealt with as timber cut without permission on public lands. No transfer of the purchaser's right will be recognized in cases where there is default in complying with any of the conditions of sale. In no case will the patent issue before the expiration of two years of occupation of the land, or the fulfilment of the whole of the conditions, even though the land be paid for in full. The purchaser to pay for any real improvements now existing thereon, belonging to any other party. This sale is moreover subject to the laws and regulations governing woods and forests, mines and fisheries in this Province.

.....AGENT.

CAUTION.—If the Commissioner of Crown Lands is satisfied that any purchaser of public lands, or any assignee claiming under him has been guilty of any fraud or imposition, or has violated or neglected to comply with any of the conditions of sale, or if any sale has been made in error or mistake, he may cancel such sale, and resume the land therein mentioned, and dispose of it as if no sale thereof had been made.—*See R. S. Q., art. 1283.*

posted up in a public place. It is only sixty days after this posting that the cancellation of the sale of a lot can be effected.

The purchaser is however allowed to benefit by these delays for posting to give the Commissioner, in a petition, his reason for opposing the cancelling of the sale of his lot. The Commissioner or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council then decides what is to be done.

SQUATTERS.

Charge for occupation.

Squatters are those who occupy public lands without having acquired them from the Crown.

These settlers are always allowed to regularize their position, that is to obtain a title of ownership which prevents them from being dispossessed at a given moment.

For this purpose they send in an application to the local agent or to the Crown Lands' Department, and at the time of purchase they must pay the charge for occupation.

The amount of this charge or rent is fixed by a regulation passed in 1874, still in force. It varies according to the estimated value of the lot.

Rent of 200 acres of land at 60 cts. per acre, \$5 per annum for first 7 years and double that amount, viz : \$10 per annum thereafter.

Rent of 200 acres of land at 40 cts. per acre, \$4 per annum for first 7 years and double that amount, viz.: \$8 per annum thereafter.

Rent of 200 acres of land at 30 cts. per acre, \$3 per annum for first 7 years and double that amount, viz.: \$6 per annum thereafter.

Rent of 200 acres of land at 20 cts. per acre, \$2 per annum for first 7 years and double that amount, viz.: \$4 per annum thereafter ; and in proportion for smaller quantities.

The rent to be added to the price per acre, and the whole to be paid by instalments as usual.

The rent is due by the settler for the whole time he has occupied the lot.

CROWN LANDS' AND TIMBER AGENTS.

THEIR DUTIES.

The public lands, as every one knows, are under the control of one of the members of the Local Government, who is called the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Whenever there are public lands to be administered, the Commissioner is represented by delegates designated under the name of Crown Lands' Agents.

It is through these agents that the sale of lands for settlement is effected, the whole subject to ratification by the Commissioner.

Agents are forbidden by law to sell more than 200 acres of land to the same person. They are also forbidden to sell to persons under sixteen years of age.

If the agent has reason to believe that the sale of lots set apart for settlement is desired only for the purpose of cutting the timber on them and not for clearing and cultivating them, he must refuse to sell.

The agents collect the arrears due to the Crown, settle difficulties which may arise from conflicting claims, and are charged with the duty of inspecting lands and protecting the public domain against depredation of all kinds.

The agents may, when called upon, draw up transfer deeds when lots change hands.

These transfers may also be made by notarial deeds.

When it is done by the agent, the person who requires his services must pay a fee of fifty cents.

When the deed of transfer is drawn up and signed by the parties interested, it is forwarded to the Crown Lands' Department for registration, with a fee of one dollar for its registration.

To be accepted by the Department, the transfer deeds must not contain any condition, obligation or charge not previously settled or acquitted.

The agents are authorized to grant to settlers certificates of the fulfilment of the settlement conditions when they possess the necessary information to enable them to do so. Each certificate is delivered to the person requiring the same on payment of a fee of three dollars.

If an agent has been directed to make a special inspection with reference to the purchase of lots or to inquire whether the conditions of settlement on one or more lots have been fulfilled, he is entitled, to cover his expenses, to a fee of four dollars a day during the whole time he is away from his residence on such inspection. This fee must be paid in advance by the person applying for such inspection.

Finally, if any difficulty arises with reference to lots or to the dues or moneys to be collected on timber, all the documents and vouchers connected with the matter must be sent to the agent, who is bound, according to the exigencies and difficulty of the case, to report to the Department of Crown Lands and ask for its direct action.

The agents must endeavour to obtain accurate information as to everything connected with the lots in their agency, so as to prevent, as much as possible, the sale of lots unsuited for cultivation and on which there is only merchantable timber.

They must also, as far as lies in their power, facilitate the task of those who *bonâ fide* wish to settle on public lands and procure them the means of obtaining their location tickets.

LAND SURVEYORS AND FOREST RANGERS.

HOW THEIR REPORTS MUST BE DRAWN UP.

The surveyors and forest rangers appointed to examine the works and improvements on public lands are obliged to mention in their reports, which they send in to the agent or to the Crown Lands' Department, the nature and extent of such works and improvements, being careful, moreover, to make a distinction between partial and abandoned clearings.

They must also state whether the lots examined by them are in a good state of cultivation, and whether the house, if any has been built, is actually occupied.

Surveyors and forest rangers must also take note of all claims which the interested parties may make.



SETTLERS' PRIVILEGES.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Exemption from seizure.

Experience has proved that settlers, especially in the first years of their settlement on the public domain, were frequently exposed to reverses of fortune calculated to deprive them of the fruit of their labour and sacrifices.

Here the law comes to their aid to protect and guard their interests. * It enacts for instance that the lots granted to them cannot be hypothecated or seized for any debt incurred prior to the date of the grant. This privilege is granted for a period of five years from the date of the location ticket.

The same law gives every grantee of public lands in this Province power, within three months from the issue of the letters-patent, to create a homestead, and for that purpose to select a certain number of acres not exceeding one hundred. The only formality required of the settler who wishes to secure such a homestead is to make a solemn declaration in the following words :

I, A. B., of _____, in the county of _____, hereby solemnly declare that I am the proprietor and in possession of public lands in virtue of letters-patent issued on the _____ day of the month of _____ 18 ____.

That in conformity with section twelve of chapter seventh of title four of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, respecting protection of settlers, I have selected _____ acres of such land as a homestead, which land is described as follows : (*description of the land.*)

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act 1893.

(Signature) A. B.

Declared and acknowledged before
me, one of Her Majesty's justices of
the Peace for the district of _____,
at _____, this _____ day
of the month of _____, 18 ____, C.D. } (Signature of Justice of the Peace.)

* Act passed in 1882, under the title of *An Act for the Protection of Settlers*, and still in force.

This declaration, having been made and registered within the three months following the issue of the letters-patent, the law then provides that such homestead shall be exempt from seizure for a period of fifteen years for debts contracted before or during that period.

This right of exemption does not exist for debts contracted with a view of paying off valid charges or hypothecs given by the settler himself on the property after the issue of the letters-patent ; neither does it apply to the price of the lots when it is not paid.

The goods and chattels of the *bonâ fide* settler, which are exempted from seizure by the Act of 1882, are the following :

1. The beds, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use by his family ;
2. The necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of himself and his family ;
3. One stove and pipes, one crane and its appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and a shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six spoons, six forks, six plates, six tea-cups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk-jug, one tea-pot, all spinning-wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets and seines as are in common use, and ten volumes of books ;
4. All necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables sufficient for him and his family for three months ;
5. Two horses or two draught oxen, four cows, six sheep, four pigs, eight hundred bundles of hay, other forage necessary for the support of these animals during the winter, and provender sufficient to fatten one pig and to maintain three during the winter ;
6. Vehicles and other implements of agriculture.

The settler's widow, children and legatees are entitled to the same exemption from seizure.



SUGARY LOTS.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

Maple sugar-making, an important industry in this Province, has for some years past been making rapid advances.*

In effect, wherever there is a *sugary*,—and the country is amply provided with them,—the abundant sap of the maple tree is made into excellent sugar, sweeter than cane or beet-root sugar.

We may add that the maple sugar crop, which is everywhere collected at a season when the settler cannot actively engage in other work, provides for the hardy Canadian settler and farmer a new source of revenue not to be despised.

PRICE OF SUGARY LOTS.

The price asked for these lots varies, that is to say, that in determining it, the number of maples, the quality and quantity of the timber on the lot and finally the quality of the soil are all taken into consideration.

If the sugary is on a lot on which hard wood predominates and the number of maple trees do not exceed 500, the price is one dollar per acre.

If the sugary is on a lot with mixed timber containing an equal proportion of hard and soft wood, the price is seventy-five cents per acre, provided there be not more than 500 maple trees.

* The average production of maple sugar in our Province may be estimated at between sixteen and eighteen million pounds per annum.

The census of 1881 estimates it at 15,687,835 lbs. This industry is carried on to a greater extent in some districts than in others.

Thus in the county of Beauce, which is exceptionally rich in sugaries, the average yield is seldom less than two million pounds of sugar per annum. In 1893, it even amounted to three million pounds.

Other counties are as favoured in this respect as Beauce, but we have unfortunately no precise statistics.

If there be more than 500 maple trees on the lot, an additional price of five cents an acre is charged for each extra hundred maple trees.

The regulations also give the Commissioner of Crown Lands the power to levy an additional price for the merchantable timber which may be on the lot sold as a sugary lot.

Finally, the law does not allow any one person to buy more than one hundred acres as a sugary lot.



FIRE-WOOD LOTS.

PRICE OF SALE—OBLIGATIONS OF THE PURCHASER.

In the vast forest domain belonging to the Province, there are, of course, certain lots unfit for cultivation, and even lots on which merchantable timber does not grow in paying quantities.

These lots are therefore sold as fire-wood lots, and the purchasers are not subject to the conditions of settlement.

The price of these fire-wood lots varies slightly according as they contain either hard wood or soft wood.

For a lot on which maple, black birch or other hard wood trees predominate, the price is one dollar per acre.

For a mixed wood lot, containing hard and soft wood in equal proportions, the price is seventy-five cents per acre.

If soft wood, such as spruce, balsam, etc., predominates, the price is only forty cents per acre.

Finally, for lots of the three categories just mentioned and on which a fair quantity of merchantable timber grows, which increases their value, an additional price may be asked. This is determined by the Commissioner, who bases his decision on the inspection reports sent in by the agents or other officers charged with that duty.

The price of fire-wood lots is payable in cash, and no one person can buy more than fifty acres. This permission is even only granted to a head of a household, who does not already own a fire-wood lot purchased from the Crown.

Further, no one can buy a fire-wood lot distant over twenty-five miles from his residence.

The purchaser pays the inspection fees on his lot, if a special inspection has been made, and if the inspection is a general one, he pays his share of the expenses, which is determined by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Persons who have purchased lots subject to settlement conditions and have not yet fulfilled such conditions, may acquire one hundred acres of these lots if they are admitted to be unfit for cultivation and are not in a territory under license to cut timber. They must then pay the difference between the price of the first sale and the price fixed for fire-wood lots. *

The Crown Lands' and Timber Agents to whom applications are made for fire-wood lots must not grant the sale of such lots before having ascertained from a recent report of a bush ranger that the lot wanted is not fit for cultivation and does not contain merchantable timber.



* The whole of this regulation respecting the sale of fire-wood lots is based on Orders-in-Council passed in 1874 and 1876.

FAMILIES OF TWELVE CHILDREN.

FREE GRANTS.

Formalities to be fulfilled to obtain one hundred acres of land.

The Quebec Legislature passed in 1890 an act conferring upon heads of families having twelve children living, the privilege of obtaining a free grant of one hundred acres of public lands.*

The object of this law is to come to the assistance of large families and facilitate their settlement on the lots open to colonization.

From the date of the passing of that law up to the present time, 1654 heads of families have applied to the Crown Lands' Department for the privilege granted by the Province, and more than 700 of them have obtained their letters-patent.

At first sight it may seem strange that there should be so great a difference between the number of petitions and the comparatively limited number of those who have succeeded in obtaining their hundred acre lot. This is explained by the fact that most of the fathers of families of twelve children who claim the hundred acres, in avoidance of the spirit and letter of the law, select lots altogether unsuited for cultivation, so that the Department has no other alternative than to refuse them the lots they want and induce them to select others. Hence a continual exchange of correspondence and unavoidable delays.

The law of 1890 was replaced by the act of 1892,† which enacts that fathers of families of twelve children may select their hundred acre lot in the township in which they reside, or in the nearest one, if there be no available lots in the former.

The lots selected must be suitable for cultivation and not contain too large a quantity of merchantable timber, if they are to be taken from a territory under license to cut timber.

The application for and choice of a lot are made by the father; if he be dead, they may be made by the mother.

* 53 Vict., chap. 26, and 54 Vict., chap. 19.

† 55-56 Vict., chap. 19.

This application is made by a simple petition to the Commissioner of Crown Lands and must be accompanied by three certificates :

1. The certificate of marriage of the husband who applies for the lot ;

2. A certificate giving the number and the names of the applicant's children. This must be attested under oath before a justice of the peace or a commissioner of the Superior Court ;

3. A certificate from the parish priest or clergyman of the parish, corroborating the truth of the allegations contained in the petition ; or, in default thereof, a certificate from another person cognizant of these facts. *

* For the benefit of those interested we give below the form of petition which may be presented by the father of a family of twelve children.

CANADA, }
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. }

To the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The petition of _____ of _____
in the county of _____ respectfully represents :

That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand
eight hundred and _____ he was duly married to _____
as appears by the marriage certificate fyled herewith ;

That of the said marriage were born _____ children, of whom
are still living, as appears by certificates also fyled herewith ;

That, in virtue of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec,
55-56 Vict., chapter nineteen, intituled : " An Act authorizing free grants to
fathers and mothers of twelve children," your petitioner is entitled to one
hundred acres of public lands, fit for cultivation.

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays that you will be pleased to
take in consideration the present petition and the exhibits accompanying the
same, to the end that the hundred acres of land, to which he is entitled, under
the act herein above cited, be granted to him.

And your petitioner will ever pray.
at _____ day of _____ 189

Certificate of the Priest, Minister or other person, &c. :

I, the undersigned, residing at _____ certify that
the facts alleged by petitioner are true.

N. B.—The applicant must annex to the above his affidavit attesting that he has twelve children still living, his certificate of marriage and a certificate of a parish priest, missionary or minister of the Gospel, certifying to the truth of the facts alleged by said petitioner.

In the event of the accomplishment of these formalities being impossible or presenting serious difficulties, the Commissioner may accept any proof he may deem satisfactory.

This patrimony granted by the State cannot be disposed of by the fathers or mothers so long as they have the enjoyment of the same, nor be hypothecated nor seized except for municipal and school taxes and contributions for the erection and repair of churches and presbyteries. They may however bequeath it with the improvements on it to one or more of their children by gift *inter vivos* or by will. In default of such gift or will the property falls into the estate.



TABLE OF AGENCIES.

CROWN LANDS AND TIMBER.

The number of Crown Land agencies is at present thirty, with, in addition, thirty-five sub-agencies.

Seventeen of these agencies and four sub-agencies are situate in the eastern part of the Province, and thirteen agencies, with one sub-agency, in the western part.

We give below the names in full of these agencies and of their division with the name of the officer in charge.

The table also gives the names of the townships in each of these agencies, the number of acres surveyed and of ranges available, an analysis of the soil and of the timber in each township, based upon the reports of land surveyors, with an indication of the mining lands, water-powers, and principal places for hunting and fishing.

OTTAWA REGION.

In this region are comprised the agencies and sub-agencies of Coulonge, Gatineau, Little Nation and l'Assomption.

The number of acres of land surveyed and offered for sale in these various agencies combined, is 2,205,263.

In the two Coulonge agencies, which are more immediately connected with the large and fertile valley of the Temiscamingue, the lands now offered for sale cover an area of 418,474 acres.

The price of lots in the whole Ottawa region is thirty cents per acre.

Coulonge Agency.

(*Western Section.*)

Agent: A. E. GUAY, *Baie des Pères*, Lake Temiscamingue.

This agency is reached from Quebec by the Canadian Pacific Railway as far as Mattawa; from that point, in summer, by steamer and railway, to *Baie des Pères*; in winter, by vehicle.

The price of lots is thirty cents per acre.

The number of acres for sale in this agency is 98,549.

COULONGE AGENCY.

WESTERN SECTION.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Pontiac.)	Ranges available	Acres surveyed	Quality of soil, kind of timber.
BOISCLAIR.....	I. V to VIII	8,126	{ From the centre line to the eastern boundary of the township as well as to the north, the soil, although undulating, is first class and very suitable for farming. Well wooded towards the north : pine, hemlock, oak and cedar. Maple predominates in some places.
DUHAMEL.....	I to VII	17,170	{ Land level almost everywhere and of the best quality. Fairly good quantity of cedar and a little pine. Balsam fir, spruce and white birch in abundance. Mine of argentiferous galena in north-west angle of township.
FABRE	I to IV	18,307	{ First class for colonization purposes. Almost all the merchantable pine has been cut. White pine, cedar, balsam fir, white birch, red spruce, red pine, maple, etc. Rather extensive deposits of copper pyrites in the rear of the township.
GENDREAU	I north-south of range of Lake Temisca-mingue.	13,358	{ But little suited for cultivation, except a few lots in the neighbourhood of Lake Keepewa. Timber : white and red pine, white birch.
GUGUES	I to IX	35,154	{ Land in general very level. The soil, consisting of grey clayey soil, mixed with black loam, is one of the best for growing cereals. Watered by many springs, streams and rivers. The lakes contain pike, trout, white fish, doré, etc. Well timbered : white spruce, cedar, balsam fir, red and white pine, birch and poplar.
LAVERLOCHÈRE	I to II	6,374	{ Soil of excellent quality, but undulating. Soft wood. Offers a fine future for colonization, but inferior to township of Guigues.
		<u>98,549</u>	

Coulouge Agency.

(*Eastern Section.*)

Agent : Wm. CLARK, Morehead.

This agency is reached by railway and steamer from Quebec to Ottawa ; thence by steamer, stage or Pacific Railway to Morehead.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

There are 319,925 acres for sale in this agency.

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Pontiac.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ABERDEEN.....	I to V	18,732	{ Uneven and mountainous ; a little white pine.
ABERFORD.....	I. V to XII	30,614	{ The best land is on the south bank of the west branch of the River du Moine and in the north-western part of the township. From Carp lake westward there are fine pieces of land with hard wood timber.
ALDFIELD.....	I to VIII	15,881	{ Level and free from swamps. All the land is fit for farming. Hardwood predominates.
ALLUMETTES.....	East. I. II. III. IV. VI to VIII	3,474	{ Soil sandy and marshy. Mountainous in various places.
BRYSON.....	I to IV. A and B	22,445	{ Extensive pine forests ; soil unproductive at many points. Mica on Black River.
CALUMET.....	I. II. V. VI. VIII. IX. North-South	2,714	{ Undulating, rocky and sandy. Phosphate of lime and galena.
CHECHESTER.....	I to XIII	32,276	{ Good soil in front part of township, mountainous in rear. Forest burned over a great extent. White pine.
CLAPHAM.....	I to VIII	31,566	{ Soil of good quality. In vicinity of lakes Hélène and Kandikagima the soil is of superior quality.
CLARENDON.....	IX. X. XI. XIII	1,340	{ Undulating and rocky. Forest burnt. Mica mines.

COULONGE AGENCY.—Continued.

(EASTERN SECTION.)

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Pontiac.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
HUDDERSFIELD.....	I to VIII	32,323	{ Suitable for cultivation with fine <i>planteaux</i> easy to clear. The north-western part is of superior quality. Extensive pine forests. Other timber: spruce, black birch, maple, etc.
LESLIE.....	A. I to V	19,287	{ Soil productive and yields good crops, especially of good hay. Region well watered and lakes well stocked with fish. Timber mixed.
LITCHFIELD.....	VII. X. XI	2,000	{ Reported as rocky and almost sterile. A little pine.
MANSFIELD.....	III to VI	7,212	{ Part of the 5th and 6th ranges suitable for colonization. Soil rocky almost everywhere. Timber: maple, black birch, hemlock, etc.
ONSLow.....	VIII to XI	7,000	{ Several strips of good land in the Laurentian chain. Traversed by Pacific and Pontiac Railway. Galena and other minerals.
PONTEFRACt.....	A. B and III to XVI	36,315	{ Strips of good land. Hard wood. Much valuable timber destroyed.
SHEEN.....	V to XII	30,000	{ Several large and fine valleys of good land. The soil, which in many places is yellow loam, is good and fertile. Plenty of white pine in the vicinity of the large lakes. Pike, trout and perch abound in the lakes.
THORNE.....	East. I to V and VIII and IX	3,877	{ Although this region is hilly, the land is excellent on these hills, and there are many very prosperous settlements. Pine and mixed timber. Mines of mica.
WALTHAM.....	B. C. I to IX	22,869	{ The lots of ranges 7, 8 and 9 are fit for cultivation and are considered the best in this township.
		<u>319,925</u>	

Gatineau Agency.

Agent : H. MacGRADY, Hull, county of Ottawa.

This agency is reached by railway from Quebec to Hull, or again by rail and steamer to Ottawa, and from Ottawa to Hull by ordinary roads.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

Number of acres for sale in this agency : 66,466.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Ottawa.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
DENHOLM.....	A. B. C and ranges I to VIII	29,959	{ One-tenth fit for cultivation ; soil light ; remainder mountainous and rocky. Several kinds of minerals.
EARDLEY.....	XIII	1,623	{ One-twentieth fit for cultivation ; soil light ; remainder mountainous and rocky. No pine of any value. Timber : black birch, maple, hemlock, etc. This township is almost all settled with the exception of range 13.
MASHAM.....	I. II. III and V to X. A	10,597	{ Two-thirds fit for cultivation ; soil light ; remainder uneven and rocky. Red spruce, maple, black birch, hemlock ; but little pine.
PORTLAND-WEST.....	I to V	7,691	{ The Du Lièvre River runs through this township. With the exception of the lots of ranges 3 and 4, the remainder is but little fit for cultivation owing to the mountainous nature of the ground. But little pine. Forest burnt in various places. Timber : maple, black birch, hemlock, basswood, etc. Mines of iron, phosphate, mica and graphite.
TEMPLETON.....	X to XIII	1,600	{ This township is in great part settled and contains only some fire-wood lots. Rich mines of mica and phosphates now being worked by some companies.
WAKEFIELD.....	I. IV. VI to XI	14,996	{ Soil of various qualities. One-half fit for cultivation. Minerals in great quantity. Mines of amber mica.
		66,466	

Gatineau Agency.

(*South part.*)

Agent : DR. ALEXANDER SYNECK, Gracefield, county of Ottawa.

This agency is reached by rail and steamer from Quebec to Ottawa, then by the Gatineau Railway from Hull to Gracefield.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

The number of lots for sale in this agency is 288,491.

TOWNSHIPS. (<i>County of Pontiac.</i>)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ALLEYN	I to VIII	30,072	{ Suitable for farming throughout its whole extent. The soil is generally a strong loam. Hard wood predominates : bass-wood, black birch, hemlock, cedar, etc. A little pine. Mines of mica.
CAWOOD	A and I to VI	24,292	{ Soil productive and yields splendid crops, especially of good hay. Region well watered by various streams and lakes which abound with trout. Mines of mica.
CHURCH.	I to III	18,705	{ Soil mostly yellow loam. Towards the north-west angle of the township the soil is of inferior quality, but it is very well suited for settlement in the other portions. Various kinds of hard wood : hemlock, black birch, bass-wood, cedar, a little pine.
DORION.....	I to IX	41,222	{ With the exception of the south-west portion of the lots situate to the west of the Pikanock river, all the remainder is very well adapted for colonization. The soil is good, and this township is accessible at all seasons of the year. Plenty of hard wood : hemlock, black birch ; also pine, balsam fir and cedar.
<i>County of Ottawa.)</i>			
AYLWIN.....	I. III. IV. VII and XI	11,368	{ Sandy and clayey. One-fourth fit for cultivation. Forests ravaged several times by fire.

GATINEAU AGENCY.—Continued.

(SOUTH PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Ottawa.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
BIGELOW	I to VI	20,614	Soil light, rocky and sandy. One-third fit for cultivation. Little pine of any value. Spruce, balsam fir, cedar, hemlock, etc. Phosphates.
BLAKE	I. II. IV to X	36,721	A quantity of land well suited for farming. Ranges 1 and 2 especially have good lots for sale. Very little merchantable timber. Maple and black birch in the three first ranges. Lakes and rivers well supplied with fish. Phosphate of lime and other minerals.
BOWMAN	I to VIII	17,359	One-third fit for cultivation. Soil light, rocky and sandy. No pine of any value. Cedar, hemlock, black birch. Phosphates.
HINCKS.....	II to XV and Islands A and B	32,445	Land uneven, rocky and sterile in a great measure. About 40 per cent fit for cultivation and is of great fertility, and the crops are excellent. Timber : maple, birch, cornell, ash and pine. Trout, pike and bass in the lakes.
LOW	I. III. IV. V. VII to XIII and A and B	6,679	Two-thirds fit for cultivation. Rocky and hilly. Little timber of any value.
NORTHFIELD.....	II to V	3,579	A good half fit for cultivation. Soil light and well wooded. Indications of silver mines.
WELLS.....	A and I to VII	34,059	Generally very uneven, but very well suited for farming, from lot 34 to the line of the townships of Wells and Villeneuve. Soil is a strong loam from the 6th range westwards. Splendid maple groves in the north part of the township.
WRIGHT	I. IV. VI to IX	1,376	Soil light, uneven and rocky. One-twentieth fit for cultivation. No pine of any value. Cedar, hemlock, maple, black birch, bass-wood.
		<u>288,491</u>	

Gatineau Agency.

(Upper part.)

Agent : JOSEPH COMEAU, Maniwaki, county of Ottawa.

This agency is reached by rail and steamer from Quebec to Ottawa ; thence by stage to Maniwaki.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

Number of acres for sale in this agency : 233,798.

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Ottawa.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
AUMOND	A. B. I to VIII	33,793	{ In ranges 6 and 7 the land is level and consists of sandy soil covered with hard wood: beech, maple, black birch and pine. Very well suited for colonization. Rocky and hilly in other parts. The lakes contain excellent trout.
BASKATONGE	A. B. C. I to XI	34,941	{ Land generally level and good. Excellent crops of hay. Timber: white birch, ash, elm and cedar; the latter attaining a great height. Pine.
BOUCHETTE.....	I to X	19,263	{ General aspect: undulating and hilly with valleys here and there. Good quality of sandy and clayey soil, and in some places the soil is superior and very fertile. Plenty of merchantable cedar. Fishing very good.
CAMERON	II to VII	16,725	{ Hilly, especially in southern half. One-third fit for cultivation. Soil poor in many places, especially in the western part. The timber consists of hard and soft wood, such as hemlock, pine, balsam fir, spruce, etc.

GATINEAU AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(UPPER PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Ottawa.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
DUDLEY.....	I to XIII	20,135	Sandy soil capable of yielding good crops and very well suited for cultivation. Abundance of hay on banks of Du Lièvre River. The south-western part of this township is hilly, but not enough to make it unfit for cultivation. Second quality pine, maple, black birch, basswood, hemlock, etc.
EGAN	A. B. C. I. II and VI to X.	21,023	The land, with slight exceptions, is suitable for farming, and there are but few lots unfit for settlement. The eastern section is the most fertile. Towards the west the soil is of inferior quality. Hard and soft wood. Fairly considerable quantity of pine.
KENSINGTON.....	I to VII	24,043	Soil generally very good, best at southern end of township and in vicinity of Lake Greeves. Accessible by several good roads and watered by splendid lakes.
LYTTON.....	I to VI	23,585	Soil of very good quality and very level. Ninety-five per cent of land is arable and fit for cultivation. Plenty of pine. Hard wood, cedar, hemlock, elm and red spruce.
SICOTTE	A. B and I to V	24,846	One-half fit for cultivation. Uneven and rocky. Plenty of pine. Iron, phosphates, etc.
WABASSEE.....	I. II. III. West. I. II. III. North.	15,444	The only portion fit for settlement is situated on the banks of the Du Lièvre River and at Camp Lake. A little valuable pine to the west of Camp Lake, in the north and west of the township.
		<u>233,793</u>	

Little Nation Agency.

(Western section.)

Agent: J. A. CAMERON, Thurso, county of Ottawa.

This agency is reached by steamer and railway from Quebec to Montreal; thence, to Thurso, by steamer or Canadian Pacific Railway.

Price of lots: thirty cents per acre.

There are 121,495 acres for sale in this agency.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Ottawa.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
BUCKINGHAM	XI and XII	2,400	{ But little suited for cultivation. Hard wood. Plumbago, galena, phosphate of lime and graphite.
DERRY	I to IX	27,721	{ About one-fourth fit for farming. Mountainous and rocky. Timber mixed. Plenty of phosphate of lime.
LATHBURY.	I to VI	23,283	{ The part best fit for settlement lies between the western boundary and the centre line, and two miles to the east of the centre line. Soil mostly sandy and well-wooded. Maple, black birch, beech and basswood in abundance. Also, pine of excellent quality.
LOCHABER AND GORE..	XI and XII	2,674	{ Generally unfit for cultivation. A little pine. Plumbago and mica.
MULGRAVE	I to IX	19,630	{ Uneven and hilly. Thirty-three per cent suitable for cultivation. Quantities of pine, especially in eastern part. All the lakes of this township abound with salmon trout.
MCGILL.....	A. I to IV	22,577	{ With the exception of the northern part of ranges 4 and 5, which is mountainous and rocky, all the other ranges contain good land fit for settlement. There is no pine of any value, but plenty of cedar. Valuable deposits of phosphate of lime.

LITTLE NATION AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(WESTERN SECTION.)

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Ottawa.)</i>	Ranges available.	Aeres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
PORTLAND-EAST	V. IX and X	2,031	Number of excellent <i>plateaux</i> fit for cultivation. Hilly and rocky in certain parts. Well timbered: hemlock, black birch, maple, cedar, balsam fir, red spruce, but little pine. Phosphate of lime.
RIPON	II and V to IX	11,158	Mountainous; some valleys fertile. Soil very suitable for cultivation. The settlers get fine crops of wheat and other cereals. Timber mixed: maple and white birch predominate. Phosphate of lime.
VILLENEUVE.....	I to V	10,021	About one-quarter fit for cultivation. Mixed timber; a little pine. Mica and phosphate.
		<u>121,495</u>	

Little Nation Agency.

(Central part.)

Agent : HERCULE CHÉNÉ, Chénéville, county of Ottawa.

This agency is reached by rail and steamer from Quebec to Papineauville, and from there by stage to Chénéville.

Price of lots : thirty-five cents per acre.

The number of acres for sale in this agency is 124,375.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Ottawa.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ADDINGTON... ..	I to IX	35,166	Soil generally sandy and easy to cultivate; undulating. One-half this township is arable land fit for cultivation. Plenty of hard wood and pine of excellent quality.
GAGNON.....	I to VII	11,628	Mostly suitable for farming. The 1st range especially is very good. Ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are hilly, but excellent, in some places, for farming. Considerable quantity of merchantable pine and other timber. Game and fish abundant.
HARTWELL	I to VIII	17,080	One-third suitable for farming. Timber of various kinds: cedar, hemlock, black birch, maple, bass-wood. A little pine.
LESAGE.....	I to VIII	27,870	Generally uneven. The central portion, ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 contain fine fertile <i>plateaux</i> . Fine timber mixed: maple, beech, black birch, elm, ash, etc. Some pine still remaining.
PRESTON	I to VII	12,544	Mountainous. Soil of average quality. A little better in ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6. Rich in hard wood timber. There is a hill of red oak in the western part. Pine and spruce of small dimensions.
SUFFOLK.	B. A and I to VII	20,087	Sandy soil of good quality. Well timbered with yellow and black birch, hemlock, maple, beech, elm, ash, cedar, etc. All the merchantable timber has been cut.
		124,375	

Little Nation Agency.

(East part.)

Agent : A. B. FILION, Grenville, county of Argenteuil.

This agency is reached by rail and steamer from Quebec to Montreal ; thence by steamer and Canadian Pacific Railway to Grenville.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

There are 92,812 acres for sale in this agency.

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Ottawa.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
AMHERST.....	A. B and I to VIII	22,929	{ Soil easy to cultivate and yields good crops. Well timbered with hard and soft wood : maple, black birch, hemlock, cherry. Fish plentiful in streams and lakes ; also, excellent game.
PONSONBY..... <i>(County of Argenteuil)</i>	A. B and I to VII	12,775	{ Although uneven and hilly in several places, this township contains several fine areas of clayey land well suited for farming, especially in the western parts of ranges 2, 3 and 4, and north-east part of 5. Grain and vegetables of all kinds grow in abundance. Timber : maple, black birch, cedar, hemlock, bass-wood. Little pine.
ARUNDEL.....	II to VIII	3,083	{ Generally very suitable for farming. But little pine. Other timber : cedar, spruce, hemlock, etc.
GRENVILLE.....	VIII. X and XI	800	{ Generally unsuited for farming. Hard wood predominates. But little pine. Mines of iron, plumbago, amber mica, etc.
AUGMENTATION OF GRENVILLE.....	VII to XI	3,300	{ A portion fit for farming. Timber very heavy and of excellent quality. Hemlock, spruce and hard wood in abundance.

LITTLE NATION AGENCY.—Continued.

(EAST PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Argenteuil)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
HARRINGTON.....	I to X	19,000	{ Generally but little suited for farming. Mountainous and rocky. Hard wood. But little pine. Mines of mica.
do GORE.....	I to II	500	do do do
MONTCALM.....	I to VIII	23,517	{ Land undulating. The 7th and 8th ranges contain fairly large extents of good land. The 6th range is a mountain of no value. Well timbered: black birch, maple, hemlock, cedar, bass-wood, cherry. The lakes abound with trout and other fish.
WENTWORTH*.....	I, III to XI	6,908	{ Many lakes in this region. Soil generally of indifferent quality. Some areas of good land here and there. Timber: spruce and hard wood. Indications of fine mica in many places.
		<u>92,812</u>	

* The Missionaries of the Society of Mary have a house of refuge in this township for orphans, known as the Orphanage of Montfort, and own a certain number of lots in ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Little Nation Agency.

(North part.)

Agent : T. A. CHRISTIN, Saint Jovite, county of Terrebonne.

This agency is reached *via* St. Jérôme by rail from Montreal to Ste. Adèle, and then by vehicle to Iroquois Falls.

Via Grenville, by Canadian Pacific Railway to Grenville ; then by vehicle along the Red River to Iroquois Falls.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

The number of acres for sale in this agency is 432,131 acres.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Ottawa.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
BOUTHILLIER.....	I to VI	10,920	Soil fertile on banks of the Du Lièvre. Of various qualities in other places. Hard wood ; little pine, cedar, hemlock, bass-wood, etc. Several lakes abound with trout.
BOYER	I to VIII	33,037	Quality of soil very good. Hard wood : maple, black birch, ash, elm, etc., and pine. Land generally undulating. Very good land in the valley of the Kiamika.
CAMPBELL.....	I to IV. ranges A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. ranges N. W. S. W. S. E.	37,712	Land of good quality and very well suited for cultivation. On each side of the Kiamika is a zone of rich, fertile land. Timber mixed : black birch, maple, spruce, cedar and hemlock predominate ; but little pine. Lakes abound with trout.
CLYDE.....	II to VIII. and B. C.	14,827	Very good lots in many places. To the north of Mode's Creek, the land is level and the soil of the best quality. To the north of the Sugar-Loaf the land is of no value. A little pine. Cedar, maple, hemlock, black birch, red spruce. Fish plentiful in several lakes.

LITTLE NATION AGENCY.—Continued.

(NORTH PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Ottawa.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
GRAVEL	I to II	10,000	Lots of irregular shape in the first range, but very suitable for cultivation, also in the second range. Soil with a very clayey sub-soil and very good for farming. Timber mixed: maple, black birch, ash and elm predominate; also hemlock, bass-wood and cedar.
JULY.....	A. B. E. G. H. I. J.	9,430	Soil fit for cultivation along the Red River. This township is intersected by mountains and lakes, and a considerable portion is but little suited for cultivation. The timber consists of red and white spruce, black birch, cedar, etc. The north-east part of the township has been burnt.
KIAMIKA	II to VIII and Chapeau road	19,651	Soil generally good. The lots on each side of the Kiamika River are of the very best. The timber is chiefly ash, elm and maple; also pine, cedar, hemlock, bass-wood, white and red spruce.
LABELLE	A. B. C and I. V to XI	26,113	Land well drained and in some parts fit for cultivation. Ranges 7 and 8 consist partly of lakes and mountains. Good land in ranges 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11. Well timbered with valuable timber: maple, black birch, bass-wood, hemlock, spruce. South-west portion burnt over.
LA MINERVE.....	I to XIII	29,915	Ranges 3, 11, 12 and 13 are superior to the others for colonization purposes. Ranges 1 and 2 are intersected by mountains with some cultivable spaces. Well timbered, but a good quantity of the pine has been cut. Fish very plentiful in lakes.
LORANGER	I. II. III. V. VI. VII	13,329	Soil generally good yellow loam, usually without any stones. Splendid valley in the 5th, 6th and 7th ranges. Soil very rich in several places. Hard wood and splendid maple groves. Pine has been cut on a large scale.

LITTLE NATION AGENCY.—Continued.

(NORTH PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Ottawa.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
MARCHAND.....	S. W. East and N. E. S. E. I to IV. Range north and south of the Macaza River	18,878	{ Suitable for farming. The best part is between the head of Long Rapids and the elbow in the river. Timber is of good size: maple, black birch, beech, ash, hemlock. No more pine. Good water-powers on the Macaza River.
MONTIGNY.....	Chapleau road. Range north and south.	9,834	{ Lots suitable for cultivation, although hilly and rocky in some places. Hard and soft wood mixed. Lakes plentifully stocked with fish.
MOREAU.....	II and III	23,595	{ Land generally level; grey soil and yellowish sandy soil. Timber of various kinds; black birch in large quantities. Good hunting and fishing and wonderful sheets of water.
POPE.....	I and II	5,946	{ Very fine township. Land level, soil yellow, sandy, covered with good heavy mixed timber. Suitable for cultivation.
ROBERTSON.....	I to XIV and A. B. C. D.	57,832	{ Excellent for farming. Land level and quality of soil and timber very good. Pine partly exhausted. Game plentiful. Lakes full of the finest trout.
ROCHON	I to VII	26,900	{ Suitable for cultivation in some places. Timber mixed: maple, black birch, balsam fir, cedar, hemlock.
TURGEON.....	I to VII	41,125	{ Very fertile and level region, except in northern part of township, where there are several mountains with valleys suitable for cultivation. Timber: black birch, maple, spruce, cedar, hemlock and a little pine. Lakes abound with fish.
WURTELE.....	I and II	4,599	{ Soil of good quality. Township suitable for settlement.

LITTLE NATION AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(NORTH PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Terrebonne)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
DE SALABERRY.....	II. IV. V. VII and VIII	3,060	{ Hilly, but mostly suitable for farming. Hardwood : maple, black birch, hemlock, etc.
GRANDISON.....	A and I to IV.	9,500	{ Soil of superior quality and favourable in south part for farming. The north-east part is mountainous and not suited for cultivation. Plenty of hard wood. Good water-powers.
<i>(County of Montcalm.)</i>			
LYNCH.....	I to IV	6,400	{ Fine land for colonization. Timber mixed.
MOUSSEAU.....	I. II. IV. V	19,448	{ Suitable for cultivation in many places. Timber everywhere of good growth : maple, beech, black birch, hemlock, ash and cedar of superior quality. This township is rich in maple groves. Numerous water-powers.
<hr/> <hr/>			
432,131			

L'Assomption Agency.

(And part of Little Nation.)

Agent: C. J. MARCHAND, Sainte Agathe des Monts.

This agency is reached by rail and steamer from Quebec to Montreal, and thence by rail to Sainte Adèle; then by ordinary roads to the other portions of the agency.

Price of lots: thirty cents per acre.

There are 142,691 acres for sale in this agency.

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Terrebonne.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ABERCROMBIE	I. IV to VIII	2,120	{ Mountainous almost everywhere, but soil fairly good in some places. A good many lots not fit for cultivation.
BERESFORD	I. II. III. V to X	4,570	{ Mountainous and rocky and soil inferior throughout a pretty large extent. Some places suitable for good-sized settlements.
DONCASTER	III to XI	17,919	{ Soil generally good. Mountainous and rocky. Many lakes and streams. Hard wood on hills and soft wood in valleys.
<i>(Terrebonne and Argen-teuil.)</i>			
MORIN	II to VII and XI	4,298	{ Soil generally good, but in great part mountainous and rocky. Hard wood.
WEXFORD	I to XI	16,005	{ Very mountainous; full of hills and valleys; a considerable number of fine lakes. The slopes of the hills are well suited for farms. Timber of all kinds.
WOLFE	I to IV and VI to IX	25,867	{ Numerous lakes, surrounded by fine hard wood forests. Many maple groves containing splendid sugar-ies. Also, black and white birch, beech, elm, bass-wood, ash, etc. Good farming lots in the northern part. Some hills, but the slopes are gentle and fit for cultivation. The soil seems adapted for pasturage.

L'ASSOMPTION AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(AND PART OF LITTLE NATION.)

TOWNSHIPS. <i>County of Montcalm.</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ARCHAMBAULT.....	I to XIII	50,656	Soil good, although light and sandy. Good extent of land suitable for cultivation in southern portion. First-class water-powers. Speckled trout in the lakes. Game plentiful.
KILKENNY..... <i>(County of Argenteuil.)</i>	I. VII. IX to XI	3,985	Central and south-eastern portions inferior; mountainous and rocky.
HOWARD.....	I to XI	17,281	Mountainous, rocky and sandy in places, but good farming land in valleys and along rivers.
		<u>142,691</u>	

L'Assomption Agency.

(Part.)

Agent : J. B. DELFAUSSE, Joliette.

This agency is reached by steamer from Quebec to Montreal or Berthier ; also by Canadian Pacific Railway from Quebec to Lanoraie, etc. ; and by rail to Joliette.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

There are 284,530 acres for sale in this agency.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Berthier.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
BRANDON.....	VIII. IX. XI. XII	1,116	{ This township is nearly all settled, especially in the south-east portion. Soil fertile, although rocky and mountainous towards the north-west.
BRASSARD	C. B and I. II	4,431	{ With the exception of a few lots in the 10th range, all the remainder is fit for settlement. Forest partly burnt.
COURCELES	I. IV to XII	18,564	{ One-fourth of this township may suit for farming. Mountainous and rocky in several places. Quality of soil good. Timber mixed : black birch, maple, spruce, cedar, etc. Pine mostly all cut.
GAUTHIER.....	N. E. and S. W. (38 lots)	8,443	{ Mountainous and rocky, but well timbered with spruce and mixed timber. Pine nearly all cut. Soil generally but little suited for cultivation. Fine lakes scattered about, but fish not very plentiful.
PROVOST.....	I to VI and XIV to XVIII and ranges A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. J. K. L. M.	40,568	{ Soil very varied. Mountainous and rocky in places. Many parts fit for cultivation, especially in the northern part. Timber mixed : maple, etc. North-eastern portion all burnt.
(Joliette and Berthier.) JOLIETTE	II to V	8,730	{ Soil good and fit for cultivation over a great extent. Timber : white spruce, cedar, maple, black birch, balsam fir and white birch. Good water-powers on Black and David Rivers.

L'ASSOMPTION AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Joliette.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
CARTIER	I to XI	37,192	{ Many lakes and streams. Mountainous and rocky. But little suited for colonization. Timber: pine, white birch, cedar, spruce and maple. Fish plentiful in lakes.
CATHICART	I to XI	16,756	{ Mountainous and rocky. Some good land in the valley of L'Assomption River.
KILDARE	I and IV	521	{ Almost all settled. Only a few lots remaining in 8th range and in the 1st and 4th ranges of the Augmentation of Kildare. Soil good, but rocky in 8th range.
<i>(County of Maskinongé)</i> MASSON.....	I to III and A. B	23,291	{ Soil easy to cultivate, as two-thirds of township have been ravaged by fire. Soil excellent for cereals. A little spruce, black birch, maple.
PETERBOROUGH	I to V	17,642	{ Soil generally sandy. Suitable for colonization in many places. Township, in general, mountainous.
<i>(County of Montcalm.)</i> CHERTSEY.....	I to XI	22,104	{ Some lots very fertile. Rocky and mountainous. Fire has destroyed nearly all the merchantable timber.
CHILTON	I to XI	54,423	{ Mountainous and rocky, especially towards the north-east as far as the 7th range. In the western part the soil is fit for cultivation. Well timbered with white spruce, maple, black birch.
LUSSIER	I to X	27,147	{ Land arable and suitable for colonization. Well wooded: maple, black birch, white spruce, etc. Speckled trout abound in the lakes. Game plentiful.
RAWDON.....	VII. IX to XI	3,202	{ Almost all settled. Some scattered lots in the ranges indicated in the second column fit for cultivation.
		284,530	

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

There are two agencies in the Eastern Townships: the Saint Francis and Arthabaska. The total area surveyed and for sale in these two agencies is 336,993 acres.

The lots are generally sold for sixty cents an acre, except in the townships of Maddington and Somerset (Augmentation), where the price is forty cents.

Saint Francis Agency.

Agent: JACQUES PICARD, N.P., Sherbrooke.

This agency is reached by rail from Quebec to Sherbrooke, and from Sherbrooke by railway and by ordinary roads to all points of the agency—where there are already flourishing settlements and where good colonization roads are being made.

Number of acres for sale in this agency: 282,226.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Compton.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
CHESHAM	I to X	30,685	With the exception of the southern part, which is very mountainous, there is good farming land in the remainder of the township. Spruce is of excellent quality and abundant. Also plenty of maple, white birch, pine, etc. Splendid farming land and excellent spruce in inexhaustible quantities. Also, pine, black birch, maple, hemlock. Good mill sites. Some parts contain excellent farming land. Good spruce in abundance, and on the hills plenty of white birch, hemlock and maple. Mill sites. A small portion consists of good land. A little spruce; but little pine, and that of inferior quality. Quarries of black granite.
DITTON	I to X	10,009	
EMBERTON.....	I to IV	8,800	
HAMPDEN.....	Ranges I to V, south Victoria and north Victoria	7,000	

SAINT FRANCIS AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Compton.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
MARSTON.....	III to XIII	32,313	{ In the first five ranges the land is good hard wood land and well timbered with black birch, maple, spruce and beech. In the northern and southern portions the soil is rocky and difficult to cultivate. Several streams down which logs can be floated.
WHITTON.....	I, III to XI N. E. I to V VI. I to V S. W.	39,741	{ Southern portion contains strong loams very well suited for wheat and vegetables. Plenty of spruce, cedar and black birch.
WINSLOW.....	I to VI N. W. I to V S. E. II to IV S. W. I to VIII N. E.	30,043	{ Some areas of good land. Mostly mountainous and swampy. Timber: white and red spruce.
WOBURN	I to IX range A	18,682	{ Uneven and hilly, especially in 9th range. Rather large areas of good land for colonization. Timber: fine spruce, maple, beech, cedar and ash.
(County of Beauce.)			
DITCHFIELD.....	II to VI	578	{ Soil good and fit for cultivation. Mountainous. Timber consists of spruce, black birch and balsam fir. Also, several cedar groves. Crossed by Pacific short line.
LOUISE.....	I to V	19,443	{ Central portion level, but southern and eastern portions mountainous. Soil light and sandy and well watered. Pine and plenty of spruce.
SPALDING	I to IX	35,876	{ Yellow soil of good quality, although rocky in some places. On the whole very suitable for farming. Timber of superior quality: black birch, maple, spruce, hemlock, cedar, balsam fir; but little pine. Well watered and excellent water-powers.
(County of Wolfe.)			
GARTHBY.....	I to VII, I and II N. S. and A. B. C	19,290	{ A certain number of good lots, especially in the 6th range, fit for cultivation. Township, in general, rocky. Pine forests: maple, ash, beech, cedar, spruce, hemlock, etc. Crossed by "Quebec Central." Mines of copper.

SAINT FRANCIS AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Wolfe.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
STRATFORD.....	I to III N. E. I to VIII S. W.	27,709	{ A little rocky, but soil generally good. Timber: pine, spruce, black birch, cedar and hemlock.
WEEDON..... <i>(County of Richmond.)</i>	I. III. IX	1,804	{ A portion consists of good land; but uneven, mountainous and swampy.
WINDSOR.....	XIII	253	{ Nearly all settled, except 13th range, where some farm lots still remain.
		<u>282,226</u>	

Arthabaska Agency.

Agent: ANT. GAGNON, Arthabaskaville, county of Arthabaska.

This agency is reached by rail from Quebec to Arthabaska, and thence by ordinary roads to the various townships in the agency.

Number of acres for sale in this agency : 54,817.

The price of lots is forty cents an acre in the townships of Maddington and the Augmentation of Somerset, and sixty cents in the other townships.

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Wolfe.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ST. CAMILLE.....	IX to XIV	966	{ Soil of inferior quality. Timber of some value.
WOLFESTOWNS.....	I to XI	10,057	{ South-western and south-eastern portions are of some value, especially as regards timber. In the remainder of the township the land is generally good. Mines of asbestos.
WOTTON.....	II to VIII and C	1,532	{ Soil generally good and suitable for colonization. Three-fourths of this township settled.
HAM.....	I to XI and A	22,325	{ Land generally mountainous but with slopes on which settlers may establish themselves. Soil generally good for farming. Hard wood mixed with white spruce. Also hemlock.
HAM-SOUTH.....	I to IV Gosford road, East and West	8,067	{ Abundance of pine. Soil generally rocky. Mines of antimony, asbestos and iron.
<i>(County of Arthabaska)</i> BULSTRODE.....	I to XII	3,954	{ The first seven ranges almost all covered with soft wood and not much suited for colonization. The five other ranges contain better land. The 11th and 12th ranges are in great part settled.
ARTHABASKA.....	VII and B	155	{ All settled, except some lots whose soil is of average quality.

ARTHABASKA AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Arthabaska)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
CHESTER	IV. V. VII and VIII	1,450	{ A few scattered lots; the remainder is settled. Timber of little value.
STANFOLD'	I to XII	3,123	{ Only a few lots remain in each of the ranges indicated. Soil good. Timber of little value.
TINGWICK	III. IV. V and XI	600	{ In great part settled. Some lots still for sale. But little merchantable timber.
WARWICK.....	III. VIII to X	457	{ Scattered lots of inferior quality. Timber valuable. Cedar and hemlock.
HORTON..... (County of Nicolet.)	I to III	214	{ Only a few scattered lots remain in the three ranges. Timber of little value.
ASTON	XII	104	{ Entirely settled, except one lot. Land low and marshy. But little merchantable timber.
MADDINGTON	VIII. XI to XVI	620	{ Land low and marshy. But little merchantable timber.
(County of Megantic.)			
HALIFAX.....	II. V. VI	300	{ A few lots only for sale in the three ranges indicated; the remainder is settled.
SOMERSET.....	IX and XI	321	{ Good land; all settled with the exception of a few lots.
AUGMENTATION OF SOMERSET.....	II and III	275	{ Some lots still to be had in this township. Good land.
(County of Drummond)			
KINGSEY	III to X	1,307	{ Still some lots available in each of the ranges indicated. This township, like the preceding ones, is nearly all settled. Timber of little value.
		54,817	

SAINT MAURICE REGION.

Number of acres surveyed and for sale in this region : 238,504.

Saint Maurice Agency.

Agent : ELIE LACERTE, Three Rivers.

This agency is reached by rail and steamer from Quebec to Three Rivers ; thence by ordinary roads to the various parts of the agency.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

The number of acres for sale in this agency is 238,504.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Saint Maurice.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
BELLEAU.....	I to IV	8,391	{ Land in first three ranges fairly good. Good farms might be established there. Timber principally black birch, maple, cedar, spruce and balsam fir. Pine in small quantities. Several water-powers.
CANTON	VI. VIII. X to XIX	10,055	{ Mountainous in some places, and generally but little suited for colonization. Timber : white spruce, balsam fir, maple, black birch, etc.
DESAULNIERS.....	I and II	4,924	{ First range, traversed by the Rivière du Loup, is especially suited for cultivation. Fine bottom lands. Timber fine and high : black and white birch, white and red pine, hemlock and white spruce.
SHAWINEGAN..... (County of Champlain)	III. VI and VIII	2,909	{ Soil uneven and rocky. But little merchantable timber.
BOUCHER.....	I	4,109	{ A small portion fit for cultivation. Timber burnt all over this township.

SAINT MAURICE AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Champlain)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
CARIGNAN.....	A and I. II. III	8,532	{ But little suited for colonization, except some portions on St. Maurice River. Timber principally elm, ash, balsam fir, bass-wood and white spruce.
LANGELIER.....	East and West.	21,014	{ Land suitable for colonization, especially on both sides of the Croche River. Remainder mountainous and unfit for cultivation. Merchantable timber in small quantities.
LEJEUNE.....	I to VI	35,140	{ Surface generally uneven and but little arable land. Timber, principally white spruce, of which an enormous quantity is merchantable pine, nearly all gone.
MALHIOT.....	I	3,701	{ Situated on the north-east bank of the Saint Maurice River. Soil rocky and not very fit for farming. Forests burnt.
MÉKINAC.....	I to XII	46,289	{ Soil very suitable for cultivation in some parts but partly mountainous. Timber of fair growth. Pine all cut.
POLETTE.....	I and II	11,357	{ Uneven and rocky in many places. However there are bottom lands and valleys fit for cultivation. Building timber all cut.
RADNOR.....	I and A	800	{ Mostly settled. Rocky and mountainous in places. Thirty-three per cent suitable for cultivation. Well timbered. Mines of iron. Many rivers and strong water-powers.
TURCOTTE.....	A. B. C and I to V	29,268	{ Ranges 1, 2, 3 and 4 contain some good land with fair timber. Some pieces of fine land in ranges A, B and C. Timber: black birch, maple, beech, balsam fir, ash, cedar, red oak.

SAINT MAURICE AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Champlain)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, e.c.
VALLIÈRES..... (County of Maski- nongé.)	I (74 lots)	8,619	{ But little suited for cultivation. Moun- tainous and rocky in various places.
CHAPLEAU....	A and I to V	29,435	{ Most of the lots not suited for cultiva- tion. Plenty of white birch. Sev- eral lakes abounding in fish and many water-powers.
DECALONNES.....	I to VIII	13,761	{ Covered with lakes. Unfit for culti- vation. A little pine. Several falls.
		<u>238,504</u>	

LAKE SAINT JOHN REGION.

The agencies comprised in this region open to colonization are those of Saint Charles, Lake Saint John (south part), Lake Saint John (west part), Lake Saint John (central part), Lake Saint John (east part), and the Saguenay agency.

The number of acres surveyed and for sale in these various agencies is 1,478,088.

The lots are sold for twenty cents per acre, except in the Saint Charles agency, where the price is fifty cents for lots whose value is increased by the vicinity of the railway.

Saint Charles Agency.

Agent: J. E. BOILY, N. P., Saint Joseph street, Saint Roch, Quebec.

The Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway and the Lower Laurentian Railway run through the principal townships of this agency. The other townships are reached by ordinary roads.

Price of lots: fifty cents per acre.

The number of acres for sale in this agency is 213,991.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Montmorency.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
CAUCHON.....	A and B	17,795	{ Soil generally sterile. Timber: black birch and spruce. One-fourth of soil arable. South-west part of 6th and 7th ranges not fit for cultivation. Hard wood predominates. Plenty of spruce. Hardly any more pine. Limestone quarry in the south of this township.
(County of Portneuf.) ALTON	III to VII and ranges A. B. C. D. F. G. H	8,176	

SAINT CHARLES AGENCY.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Portneuf.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
Bois	I to XIV	10,769	{ Close to Lake Saint John Railway. One-third of the lots on the Rivière à Pierre are pretty well suited for cultivation. The timber is high and fine everywhere; it consists chiefly of black birch, white spruce, balsam fir, white birch. There is maple in the 3rd and 4th ranges. Granite quarry in first range.
CHAVIGNY.....	I to VII S.-W. and II to VI N.-E.	27,528	{ Soil fertile and pretty well suited for cultivation. Uneven and rocky in several places. Timber: maple, black birch, spruce. Several lakes well stocked with fish.
COLBERT.....	III, IV, V, VIII to XI and C. B.	23,165	{ Mountainous and rocky region. Some parts fit for cultivation. Well watered by streams, creeks, rivers and lakes. Merchantable timber chiefly consists of white and red birch, red spruce; balsam fir and spruce in abundance.
GOSFORD	I, VIII and IX	6,345	{ The first seven ranges are almost all settled. The remainder is useless for colonization. Plenty of spruce to make saw-logs.
LASALLE	Range of Miguick River	1,514	{ Generally rocky with almost continuous chains of mountains. There are six lots fit for cultivation near the river. Timber mixed and of average size: white birch, red and grey spruce, balsam fir.
MARMIER.....	N.-E. and W. of Towatchiche River	4,746	{ Most of the lots in these ranges are but little suited for cultivation and colonization. Timber: white spruce, black birch, etc. Splendid trout and pike fishing.
MONTAUBAN.....	I to V and A. B. D	11,537	{ Mountainous and rocky. Soil generally but little suited for cultivation. Timber: maple, black birch, spruce.
TONTI.....	I, II and III	8,700	{ Broken up by capes, rocks, lakes and mountains. Soil very sandy and useless for colonization. Timber: balsam fir, spruce and white birch. But little building timber.

SAINT CHARLES AGENCY.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(Counties of Portneuf and Champlain.)</i>	Ranges available.	Aeres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
LAURIER	North of Batiscan River.	517	{ Well timbered. But little suited for farming.
LAURE	S.-W. N.- E. and A	5,328	{ In the vicinity of railway. Useless for colonisation. Fish plentiful in lakes. Timber of little value. Good water-powers.
LARUE	South of Batiscan River.	695	{ Rocky soil, not very fit for cultiva- tion. Timber mixed.
RHODES.....	Block A. B. C. E	36	{ Near Lake St. John Railway. Gener- ally unfit for cultivation. Water- powers.
ROCHMONT.. ..	I to V	15,667	{ Rocky and mountainous. All the arable land is taken up. Timber : maple, black birch, spruce, cedar and a little pine.
STONEHAM	V to XX	37,600	{ Timber : white and black birch and spruce. Unfit for cultivation.
TEWKESBURY.. ..	III to XX	33,500	{ Timber in fair quantities : black and white birch, spruce, etc. No more space left for cultivation.
TRUDEL.....	North of Batiscan River	473	{ Situate on the Lake Saint John Rail- way. Unfit for cultivation. Game plentiful : beaver, otter, martin, caribou. Splendid lakes and water- powers in the vicinity.
		<u>213,991</u>	

Lake Saint John Agency.

(West part.)

Agent : GEORGES AUDET, Roberval, Lake Saint John.

This agency is reached by the Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway, then by vehicle to the various settlements in the agency.

The number of acres for sale in this agency is 236,672.

Price of lots : twenty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Lake Saint John.)	Ranges available	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ASHUAPMOUCHOUAN...	IV to IX	17,499	{ The soil in the valley of the Ashuapmouchouan River is of the very best quality. There is a large area of arable land in this township. The land is level and well-watered. Timber : black birch, cedar, pine and especially spruce.
CHARLEVOIX	II to VII	16,654	{ Soil fit for cultivation, especially on the shores of Lake Saint John. Forests burnt.
CRESPIEUL.....	I to VI	24,933	{ Situate some miles from Lake Saint John Railway. Soil, in general, uneven. Some lots fairly suited for colonization on the shores of Lake Quaquakamaksis. Timber : spruce, balsam fir, white and black birch. Lumbering easy.
DABLON.....	I to X	18,690	{ Several splendid lakes in this township, making it one of the most picturesque spots in the valley of Lake Saint John. A portion fit for cultivation. A good deal of timber burnt.
DALMAS.....	I to IX and islands of Peribonka River	50,760	{ Soil very well suited for cultivation, easy to drain and clear. The lots on the Grand Peribonka up to No. 59 are first class. Richly timbered with spruce, balsam fir and white birch.

LAKE SAINT JOHN AGENCY.—Continued.

(WEST PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Lake Saint John.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
DOLBEAU.....	I to XIV and islands of Mistassini River.	46,822	{ Land level and no stones. Splendid forest: spruce, balsam fir, elm, ash, poplar, black and white birch. The whole of this township, like that of Dalmas, is very valuable for colonization.
MALHERBES.....	I, II and ranges West and East	26,550	{ Of little value for colonization. Watered by majestic lakes and numerous streams. Timber chiefly spruce, white birch and balsam fir. This township is intersected by the Lake Saint John Railway.
ROBERVAL	II to VIII	10,464	{ Land generally level and soil of good quality. Close to Lake Saint John. Timber chiefly of white and red spruce, balsam fir, white birch and ash. The forest in the south-west part is burnt.
ROSS.....	I to VII	24,300	{ The soil in this township presents a rather fine appearance, and is favorable for colonization. All kinds of farming can be carried on successfully. The forests contain a little merchantable timber, such as white and red spruce and white birch. Fine water-powers on the Ouiachaniche and Iroquois Rivers.
		<u>236,672</u>	

Lake Saint John Agency.

(North-west part.)

Agent : ARTHUR POLIQUIN, M.D., Saint Félicien, Lake Saint John.

This agency is reached by the Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway, then by vehicle to the various settlements in the agency.

Number of acres surveyed and for sale in this agency : 212,234.

The price of lots is twenty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. — <i>(County of Lake Saint John.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ALBANEL.....	A. B and I to VII	36,422	{ This township is a valuable one as regards colonization. The soil is very fertile, partly sandy and partly clayey. Timber : spruce in great quantities, balsam fir, white birch, cypress, ash, red pine, etc. This timber is high and of good growth. Water-powers.
DEMEULES.....	II to VII	15,698	{ Two-thirds of the land fit for colonization. Some places are even very favourably situated. The timber is very varied. White spruce abundant and suitable for saw-logs.
DUFFERIN.....	I to VII	30,195	{ Soil of the richest, level, without rocks, with streams running everywhere through it. Hard and soft wood of great growth. Lakes and rivers full of excellent fish. Fine mill sites.
NORMANDIN.....	North-south and I to IX	33,109	{ Very good place for farming. Soil adapted to all kinds of cultivation. Timber chiefly spruce, balsam fir, white birch, cypress, poplar, etc. Roads everywhere.

LAKE SAINT JOHN AGENCY.—Continued.

(NORTH-WEST PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Lake Saint John.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
PARENT.....	II to XVI	36,834	Approaching the Tikouané River, the soil leaves nothing to be desired. All the lots fronting on the Mistassini are very well suited for cultivation and offer many advantages to new settlers, owing to the proximity of the river, which is navigable to the foot of the first falls. There is, at present, a steamboat running on the Tikouané. Timber mixed and water-powers good. Paints and ochres in abundance.
PELLETIER.....	I to VI and range of Mistassibi River	31,125	Soil fertile, easily cultivated and offers exceptional advantages to farmers and settlers. Intersected by the Mistassibi and Mistassini and the Rat Rivers. A large colonization road runs through the centre of the township. Timber of all kinds. The settlement of the Trappist Fathers is in this township. Excellent water-powers.
RACINE.....	I to VIII	28,851	Surrounded by Lake St. John and Mistassini River. Surface quite level and regular, and soil of good quality. A swamp in the centre of the township. Large timber, consisting of balsam fir, cypress, spruce of every quality.
		212,234	

Lake Saint John Agency.

(Central part.)

Agent : SÉVÉRIN DUMAIS, Hébertville.

This agency is reached by the Quebec and Lake Saint John Railway to Chambord, and from Chambord to three miles from Hébertville by the branch of the Chicoutimi Railway.

The number of acres surveyed and for sale in this township is 204,358.

Price of lots : twenty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Lake Saint John.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
CARON	A and I to IX	19,592	Soil of superior quality and favourable for cultivation. Timber consists chiefly of spruce, cedar, white birch, etc. Fish plentiful in lakes.
DELISLE	III to VII and ranges I. II. III of Alma Island	16,261	Soil of first quality, without rocks. Timber chiefly balsam fir, white birch and spruce, but little pine. Alma Island has a very rich soil and is well timbered with mixed timber of good height and growth. Fish plentiful.
DEQUEN.....	I to XV	41,186	This township comprises about 70 square miles and one-half is fit for cultivation. Watered by the Metabetchonnan River and several lakes in which fish is, as a rule, very plentiful.
AUGMENTATION OF DEQUEN	A. B. C	35,000	Ranges A, B and C are extensive areas of first class clayey loam. There are neither rocks, hills nor mountains. Splendid lakes and streams.
LABARRE.....	I to IX and range Saguenay River	17,610	Three-fourths good for farming. Soil inexpensive to prepare for cultivation. There are fine alluvia' lands on each side of Bédard River, from the 7th range to the 10th. Forest devastated by fire.

LAKE SAINT JOHN AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(CENTRAL PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Lake Saint John.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
MÉSY	II and III range W. and II. III range E. and IV and V	6,545	{ Mountainous in some places and unfit for farming. Soil elsewhere of fair quality. All kinds of timber of great height, especially in the valley of the Belle Rivière. Fish plentiful in lakes and good water-powers.
METABETCHOUAN.....	II to VII	10,405	{ The soil in ranges 3, 4 and 5, although not of superior quality, is suitable for good farms. It is better in ranges 6 and 7. This township is close to the railway. The forest has been ravaged by fire.
SIGNAY.....	IV and X	664	{ This township is nearly all settled; only a few lots remain. The soil is very fertile.
ST. HILAIRE.	I to VI and ranges of Lake à la Carpe and Metabetchonan River	33,266	{ The valley of the Belle Rivière,* the vicinity of Cedar Lake, the right bank of the Metabetchonan River, and a part of the 2nd and 4th ranges have some lots of good quality. The soil in the remainder of the township is very poor. Fish plentiful in the lakes.
TAILLON	I to VI	23,126	{ Soil of the best quality, especially to the east of the centre line. No rocks, but a large swamp between the Peribonka River and Lake Saint John. The sub-soil of this swamp is excellent and it can be easily drained. The soil in this township is suitable for all kinds of farming. Timber mixed.
		204,358	

Lake Saint John Agency.

(Eastern part.)

Agent : A. STURTON, Chicoutimi.

This agency is reached by steamer from Quebec to Chicoutimi, or by the Lake Saint John Railway from Quebec to Chambord, and thence to Chicoutimi.

Number of acres for sale in this agency : 303,679.

Price of lots : twenty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. <i>County of Chicoutimi</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
BAGOT	I to VI and IX. XI. XII and N.-E., S.-W.	16,700	{ Soil of good quality on the north side; rocky and uneven on the south. Fire has destroyed most of the timber.
BOILEAU	I to VII and ranges A. B	31,420	{ Generally unfit for settlement. Timber of little value. All the lakes are full of trout. Good mill sites on the rivers.
BOURGET.....	I. II. III. IX and ranges East, West C. D	17,556	{ Splendid township, of great value for colonization. Soil of good quality, superior even in some places. Good water-powers in 7th range.
CHICOUTIMI.....	I. III. V. VII. IX and range S. W	1,385	{ Several settlements already in this township. Soil good. No timber.
FALARDEAU	I to III	11,642	{ Generally uneven and mountainous. But little merchantable timber. Limestone quarry in 3rd range.
FERLAND.....	West and East of Hamel Arm and West and East of the Ha ! Ha ! River	18,454	{ This township is on the shore of Ha ! Ha ! Bay. Generally uneven, with twenty per cent of land fit for settlement. Soil sandy. The east and west ranges of Hamel Arm are the best. But little timber. Good water-powers.
HARVEY.....	A and I to VI	25,050	{ One-fourth good land. Well timbered and a little merchantable timber.

LAKE SAINT JOHN AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(EASTERN PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Chicoutimi)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
JONQUIÈRES	I to IX and ranges North, South	8,332	{ The land in this township is good, with the exception of a few rocky spots. Timber: white birch, white spruce, and a little pine. Indications of mica mines.
KÉNOGAMI.....	I to V and ranges North, South and A	41,115	{ Most of the lots are suitable for farming. The soil is pretty fertile and easy to cultivate. Splendid water-powers on the rivers.
LATERRIÈRE	I to XIV	12,500	{ Forest destroyed by fire in some ranges. Soil of good quality.
OTIS	I to VII and range A	30,250	{ Soil generally of good quality in 3rd, 4th and 5th ranges, and to the south-east of Lake Otis. To the north-west of the lake a great portion of the land is not good for cultivation. But little merchantable timber.
PERIGNY.....	A. B. C. D. E. F. G	15,512	{ Mountainous and generally but little fitted for cultivation. But little merchantable timber. Several water-powers on Saint John River.
SIMARD	I to IX and range A	22,200	{ To the east of the Shipsaw River, the forest has been destroyed by fire. One-half of this township is very well suited for cultivation and well timbered in the 3rd and 4th ranges. The clearings in range A are already considerable.
SIMON.....	I and II	1,000	Good only for fire-wood lots. Rocky.
SAINT-GERMAIN..	I to III and ranges A. B. C. D. E. F. H	15,976	{ Soil of good quality between Sainte Marguerite River and the Saguenay. Some places quite unfit for cultivation. Fish very plentiful in lakes. Good water-powers.

LAKE SAINT JOHN AGENCY.— *Continued.*

(EASTERN PART.)

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Chicoutimi)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
TACHÉ	I to VI	21,944	{ This township, situate on the north of the Saguenay River, contains excellent arable land suitable for first-class farms. Timber of all kinds grows in abundance. Many water-powers available for settlers.
TREMBLAY	VI to X	12,635	{ Three-fourths of land good. Very clayey in 10th range. Timber chiefly black and red spruce.
		303,679	

Saguenay Agency.

Agent : EUG. CARON, Tadoussac.

This agency is reached by steamer from Quebec to Tadoussac, and by the Quebec, Lake Saint John and Chicoutimi Railway.

The number of acres for sale in this agency is 307,154.

The price of lots is twenty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Saguenay.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ALBERT.....	I to VI and ranges A West and East	23,430	{ This township is well suited for colonization. Although uneven the soil is of excellent quality. Well timbered and plenty of cedar for building purposes. Trout and salmon.
BERGERONNES...	I to IV and ranges A B	22,740	{ If there are mountains, there are also fine valleys with land fit for settlement. Timber of all kinds : spruce, balsam fir, white birch, cedar, ash, pine, black birch, etc. The forests are burnt in the northern section. Rivers full of trout.
ESCOUMAINS	I to VII	26,371	{ The lots in ranges 1 and 2 are nearly all taken up. Some areas of good land. Well wooded in ranges 1 and 3.
IBERVILLE	I to IX	17,586	{ Soil of good quality, but rocks rather plentiful. Rich growth of timber in 7th, 8th and 9th ranges.
LAVAL.....	I to V	5,603	{ Not favorable for farming. Spruce, grey pine, balsam fir, white birch grow here. Magnetic sand in abundance.
MANICOUAGAN.	I to VI and ranges of la Pointe aux Outardes.	27,027	{ Agreeable site. Southern part is half swamp, but all the northern part is black soil. Numbers of seals on the shoals. Deposits of ferruginous ochre.

SAGUENAY AGENCY.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Saguenay.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
DUMAS.....	I to II East I West	77,000	This township, which has just been surveyed, offers considerable advantages to colonization. The soil is rich and fertile. Well timbered with white birch, cedar and balsam fir on both sides of the St. Etienne road and on the south of Lake Chicot. In the valley of the Little Saguenay, the soil and timber are of superior quality. Fish plentiful in lakes.
SAGUENAY.....	A and I. II	1,750	About one-half of land excellent, remainder of various qualities and mountainous.
TABOUSSAC..... (County of Charlevoix)	I East, I. II West, Bergeronnes range, range East and West of Albert, range of Rivière à Baude.	8,680	Already well settled. Scattered pieces of good land. The soil in some places is sandy and rocky.
CALLIÈRES.....	I to IV and X and range North	14,219	The soil in the 4th, 5th, 8th and 9th ranges is good. The other portions are all rocky. All the lakes in the township are full of trout. Good water-powers.
CHAUVEAU.....	I to III	16,209	Soil of fairly good quality. Well timbered with spruce, white birch, etc.
DE SALES.....	I to VIII and ranges A. B. D. E	13,607	Some small valleys containing good land, but rocky. Spruce and balsam fir.
SETTRINGTON.....	III to VI	590	Only a few lots for sale in the ranges indicated, for more than one-half of the township is settled. Soil of excellent quality, although rocky in places.

SAGUENAY AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. (<i>County of Chiroutimi</i>)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
LABROSSE.....	I to VI and ranges A. B	43,733	{ Soil fairly good, except along the passage leading from the Saguenay to the River Sainte Marguerite. Lakes full of trout.
SAINT JOHN.....	I to III	8,574	{ Many valleys surrounded by high mountains. Some lots fit for cul- tivation. Merchantable timber: spruce and cedar.
		<u>307,154</u>	

CHAUDIÈRE REGION.

In this region, which comprises an agency and a sub-agency, there are 420,994 acres surveyed and for sale.

In the first agency the price of lots is forty cents per acre; in the sub-agency, which contains lots exclusively situated in the county of Dorchester, the price per acre is thirty cents.

Chaudière Agency.

Agent: WM. B. C. DE LERY, Saint Francis, county of Beauce.

This agency is reached by the Quebec Central from Levis to Saint Francis, Beauce, and by ordinary roads from Saint Francis to the various parts of the agency where settlements are commenced.

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Beauce.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ADSTOCK.....	I to XV and A	39,540	{ Soil generally well suited for cultivation. Suitable for pastures. Mountainous in the western part. Eastern portion settled. Timber: pine and spruce. Fish plentiful in Lac à la Truite and little Lake St. Francis. Mines of asbestos.
AYLMER.....	I. II. IV to VIII	15,900	{ Soil of good quality, although rocky and mountainous. Plenty of spruce. Communication easy.
BROUGHTON.....	III. IV and VII	500	{ This township is nearly all settled. Some lots for sale in the ranges indicated in the second column. Mountainous but soil good. Mines of asbestos.
FORSYTH.....	I to VIII	12,040	{ Soil generally good and level. Timber: spruce with a little pine.
GAYHURST.....	I to X	24,215	{ Well watered everywhere; some of the streams are large and have several good mill sites. The land is excellent from the 5th to the 10th range. Hard and soft wood.

CHAUDIÈRE AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Beauce.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
JERSEY.....	II to VIII	20,896	{ Soil generally good and covered with hard wood. Good quantity of merchantable spruce. Suitable for colonization.
LAMBTON.....	III to VII Lambton road	7,460	{ Most of the vacant lots are of inferior quality.
LINIÈRE.....	I, II East, Kennebec road, Etchemin road, sections A, B, C	20,160	{ Soil good; a little rocky. Timber: spruce and good cedar. Intersected by Kennebec road.
MARLOW.....	I to XI and A, B	36,400	{ Well suited for farming and land very good, especially along the Chaudière and Samson Rivers. Spruce of superior quality, but little pine. Mines of gold and silver.
METGERMETTE NORTH	I to X and A	22,240	{ Soil generally undulating and fit for cultivation. Fine timber for building and good sugaries.
METGERMETTE SOUTH	I to XII	18,788	{ The first six ranges are of excellent quality and the soil is level. The other ranges are not nearly so good for cultivation. Fish plentiful in several lakes and rivers. Mill sites.
PRICE.....	I to VI and A, B	8,775	{ Fit for cultivation almost everywhere. A fairly considerable quantity of merchantable timber for requirements of colonization still remains.
RISBOROUGH.....	I to IV and VI to XVII	47,427	{ Soil in general excellent. A little rocky, but at the same time very fertile. Timber: a little pine and plenty of spruce of superior quality. Indications of silver mines.
SHENLEY NORTH.....	IV, VI to X and XIII	1,319	{ Land low and swampy. A good many lots fit for cultivation.

CHAUDIÈRE AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Beauce.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
SHENLEY SOUTH.	V to XII	5,917	{ Land comparatively level. Good soil, sufficiently supplied with water. Timber : spruce.
TRING	I. IV. V. VII to X	1,700	{ This township is partly settled, although there are still more lots available. Suitable for cultivation.
<i>(County of Megantic)</i> COLERAINÉ.....	I to XIII and A. B	15,036	{ Generally mountainous and soil of inferior quality. Fire has devastated the forests. This township is rich in asbestos.
THETFORD.....	V. VI. IX to XI and A	6,140	{ Most of the land from the 4th to the 11th range is not fit for cultivation and consists of fire-wood lands and mining lands. Large sugaries. Asbestos mining is developing rapidly.
<i>(County of Dorchester.)</i> WATFORD	I to XI and B. C. D. E	27,217	{ Very fertile township, offering great advantages for colonization. The 8th range is almost all swampy. Timber mixed and very fine sugaries.
		<u>331,670</u>	

CHAUDIÈRE AGENCY.—*Continued.*

Sub-agent : J. E. CAYOUILLE, Sainte Claire, county of Dorchester.

This agency is reached by the Quebec Central Railway from Levis to Saint Anselme ; and by vehicle from Saint Anselme to Sainte Claire.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Dorchester)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
BUCKLAND	III to VII	450	{ Partly settled. Fit for cultivation, although mountainous and rocky.
CRANBOURNE	II. III. V. XI to XIV	6,600	{ Soil good ; partly rocky and uneven. Timber mixed : maple, black birch, spruce, etc.
LANGEVIN	I to XIII and A. B. C	53,883	{ Excellent land everywhere for farming. Abundance of timber for building purposes ; cedar common. This territory is almost all level, with few rocks. Watered by fine rivers.
STANDON.	I to XII	14,366	{ Country mountainous and rocky, but covered with good timber. Excellent merchantable timber in the 2nd and 3rd ranges, and plenty of maple everywhere. The quality of the soil generally is good.
WARE.....	I to XIV	14,025	{ Soil good, except in the 6th, 7th and 8th ranges. Timber consists chiefly of hard wood. Fine sugaries and plenty of spruce.
		<u>89,224</u>	

LOWER SAINT LAWRENCE.

In this region are comprised the agencies of Rimouski, Grandville and Montmagny.

The number of acres surveyed and for sale in these agencies is 1,910,695.

The price of lots is thirty cents per acre.

Rimouski Agency.

(*Eastern Division.*)

Agent : ALEXANDER FRASER, Matane, county of Matane.

This agency is reached by the Intercolonial Railway from Levis to Metis, and thence by ordinary roads to Matane, the residence of the agent, and from Matane to the other parts of the agency.

Number of acres for sale in this agency : 293,130.

TOWNSHIPS. (<i>County of Matane.</i>)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
CHERBOURG.....	I to VII	44,700	{ Soil very fertile and offers great advantages to settlers. Some hills of varying height. but all fit for cultivation. Watered by many rivers and fine water-powers.
DALIBAIRE.....	I to VIII	60,040	{ Soil very well suited for cultivation of wheat, peas, barley, oats, potatoes and hay, also vegetables. Timber : white birch of superior quality in great quantities and easily worked.
MATANE.....	I to XIV	63,695	{ Good soil, covered with spruce, cedar, black and white birch, maple, balsam fir, etc. Wheat, oats and hay can be successfully grown. Good mill sites.

RIMOUSKI AGENCY.—Continued.

(EASTERN DIVISION.)

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Matane.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
MCNIDER.....	IV to XII	13,180	{ Soil excellent. Well wooded and well watered. The Intercolonial and the Metapedia road run through the last range.
ROMIEU (part).....	II to VIII	27,458	{ Township sufficiently watered. Timber: white birch, cedar, spruce, balsam fir, etc. Mountainous in rear. Soil excellent.
SAINT DENIS.....	III to XI	30,000	{ Land generally level. Soil very good and vegetation very vigorous. Merchantable timber pretty well removed. Maple and black birch in back ranges.
TESSIER.....	I to XIV and ranges of Matane River.	43,857	{ Soil of superior quality and <i>plateaux</i> richly wooded with black birch, maple, etc. Very well suited everywhere for cultivation.
		<u>293,130</u>	

Rimouski Agency.

(*Western Division.*)

Agent: PIERRE DRAPEAU, Rimouski, county of Rimouski.

This agency is reached by the Intercolonial Railway from Levis to Rimouski, where the agent resides. Ordinary roads lead to the various parts of the agency.

Number of acres for sale in this agency: 436,551.

Price of lots: thirty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. (<i>County of Matane</i>)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
AWANTJISH	I to VII range S. W.	25,980	{ An important colonization centre, with the advantage of having the Intercolonial and the Metapedia road running through it. The soil is fine almost everywhere and the forest rich in balsam fir, cedar, white birch, spruce and black birch.
CABOT	I to XI, range Kempt road	19,830	{ Undulating and generally fit for cultivation, and traversed by the Intercolonial and the Kempt and Metapedia roads. Timber chiefly spruce, black birch, maple and cedar.
CASPUSCULL	I to IV, range Kempt road	22,247	{ Part of the forest ravaged by fire. This township, through whose first range run the Intercolonial and the Kempt and Metapedia roads, is well suited for cultivation. The lakes contain quantities of fish, and the Caspuscull River abounds with salmon and trout.
HUMQUI	A, B and I to VI	24,698	{ The Intercolonial runs through this township, which is admirably situated and offers a great future to colonization. A great many lakes, all full of fish, are the source of many streams, which flow through this township in every direction. A considerable quantity of timber has been destroyed by fire; however there is still plenty of spruce, black birch, maple and cedar.

RIMOUSKI AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(WESTERN DIVISION.)

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of <i>Matane.</i>)	Ranges available.	Acre survey	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
LEPAGE.....	I to III	16,730	{ The soil is very good and consists almost everywhere of a yellowish clayey earth. Fire has destroyed much of the timber; however there is a second growth almost everywhere. Good water-powers. The Metapedia road runs through this township.
MASSÉ.....	I to VIII	49,985	{ Land level and of excellent quality. This township is also very well wooded, especially with maple and cedar, and fine rivers run through it. Fish plentiful in lakes.
MATALICK.....	I to V range B	28,026	{ The range near the river is partly mountainous. The soil, in general, is fit for cultivation. Fire has greatly injured the forest; however there is still an abundance of cedar. This township lies on the route of the Intercolonial.
NEMTAYÉ.....	I to VII	34,530	{ This township is mountainous, but the mountains, which are very high, are surrounded by splendid valleys of great extent. The soil is generally very good and the settlements prosperous. The forest is burnt on the banks of the Metapedia. Timber: black and white birch, maple; cedar in abundance.
(County of <i>Rimouski.</i>)			
BÉDARD.....	I. II. III and VII to X	36,027	{ The land is pretty good, except in one or two ranges. This township is mountainous, especially in the north-east part. The timber is of large growth and good quality. Most of the pine has been cut. There are cedar, spruce and balsam fir.
BIENCOURT.....	I to III	15,592	{ Township full of valleys with good land. Timber, especially spruce, is very plentiful and very good. Pine is scarce. This township is watered by several lakes and rivers.
CHENIER.....	I. II	12,123	{ A good portion fit for farms. There are mountains, but even they can be easily cultivated. Plenty of cedar and white birch; also sugar-ies. Fish plentiful in lakes.

RIMOUSKI AGENCY.—Continued.

(WESTERN DIVISION.)

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Rimouski.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
DUQUESNE.....	A. B and I to V and IX to XI	46,850	Settlers can have good farms here. The soil is of very good quality, except around Lake Macpès. The first range is nearly all settled. There are sugaries.
FLEURIAULT.....	I to VI	8,473	Soil excellent. Timber of all kinds, especially maple. Well wooded. The Taché road runs through this township.
FLYNN.....	I to III	14,235	This township contains some of the finest land in the county of Rimouski and is sure to become a good farming centre. The soil is a species of alluvion. There are rivers and splendid lakes all full of fish throughout this township. Timber of all kinds: cedar, spruce, balsam fir, white birch, hard wood, etc.
MACPÈS.....	A. B and I to X	47,565	One of the best for colonization. Ranges 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 are even remarkable in more than one respect. The land is level and the soil fertile. Timber of all kinds, especially maple; fine cedar groves. There are many lakes and rivers in this fine township.
NEIGETTE.....	I to VII and IX	15,560	The soil is level and covered with timber of the finest growth, such as maple, black birch, ash and cedar. There is still a large quantity of merchantable spruce. This township offers great advantages to settlers.
OUMET.....	I to IV	18,007	Fine extent of land and soil of excellent quality. Timber of very fine growth and good quality. Plenty of cedar.
		436,551	

Grandville Agency.

Agent : CLÉOPHAS MICHAUD, Fraserville, county of Témiscouata.

This agency is reached by the Interecolonial Railway from Levis to the agent's residence, and thence by ordinary roads to the different parts of the agency.

The Témiscouata Railway, from Rivière du Loup to Edmundston, also runs through a good many of the townships of this agency.

Number of acres for sale in this agency : 637,337.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Kamouraska.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
BUNGAY.....	III to IX	25,547	{ Soil fertile and productive in the first ranges, but from the 6th to the 9th range the soil is rocky and unfit for cultivation. Timber mostly cut by lumbermen.
CHABOT	I to XII	60,732	{ The southern part of this township, comprised between ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, has a clayey soil suitable for cultivation and generally covered with hard wood. Land uneven over a large extent. Fish pretty plentiful in lakes.
CHAPAIS.....	I to XII and A. B	50,880	{ A good extent of land fit for colonization in the first eight ranges. From the 9th range the land is uneven, broken and rocky. Fish plentiful in Lac de l'Est.
IXWORTH.....	V. VII and XVI	41,108	{ Mountainous throughout its whole extent. Soil fit for cultivation along the rivers. Timber mixed, but most of the timber for building has been cut.

GRANDVILLE AGENCY.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Kamouraska.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
PAINCHAUD.....	I to VII ranges A. B	40,762	Soil pretty good on the Taché road, but of inferior quality elsewhere. Timber: spruce, white birch, balsam fir and plenty of cedar.
PARKE.....	V to VIII and A. B	26,289	Soil undulating and very rocky. Forest almost entirely destroyed by fire.
POHENEGAMOOK.....	I to X	34,796	Some inferior lots in the 1st and 2nd ranges, but almost everywhere else the land is suitable for all kinds of farming. This township is important as a commercial centre, owing to its fine lake and the water communication from this lake to the Saint John River. Timber of all kinds. The pine has been cut.
WOODBIDGE.....	II to IX	16,504	The first five ranges are suitable for cultivation. The remainder is of inferior quality. Timber almost all burnt.
ARMAND.....	(County of Témiscouata.) A. B. C. D. E and I. II. IX. X. XI. XIII and XIV	19,311	Very mountainous, with some extents of arable land between the mountains. Timber chiefly balsam fir, cedar and spruce. Maple groves in many places. Pine very scarce.
BEGON.....	I to VIII A. B	17,017	The last ranges are exceptionally good and their soil is very well suited for all kinds of cultivation. The first ranges are rocky. The building timber has been greatly ravaged by fire.
BOTSFORD.....	I. II and VII to IX	26,394	Excellent land, very well suited for colonization. There are some mountains, but they are nearly all earth. Timber high and of large growth. Very large sugaries.
CABANO.....	I to XIII	45,562	Soil of good quality, especially in the last eight ranges. Especially suited for the cultivation of hay in certain places. Timber varied, but chiefly cedar.

GRANDVILLE AGENCY.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Témiscouata.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
DEMEUS.....	I to VIII	27,048	Very well suited for colonization. A little uneven. Farming may be profitably carried on, especially along the Taché road. Timber mixed.
DEXONVILLE.....	I to VIII range A	7,440	The soil in nearly two-thirds of this township is pretty good. A little rocky however in the first three ranges. Timber: cedar, pine and spruce. Good sugaries.
ESTCOURT.....	I to VIII	43,238	This township, whose soil is generally level, with few rocks and well watered, offers great advantages to settlers. There are no places where the soil is not good and where it cannot be cultivated. Timber very good. A good sized river.
HOCQUART.....	I, III to VII ranges A, B	9,120	Hilly and uneven. Fine sugaries in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th ranges. Generally pretty well suited for cultivation.
PACKINGTON.....	I to XIII	41,484	A fine colonization centre. The soil is almost everywhere fit for cultivation. Timber generally high and of good growth; chiefly hard wood. Many large and fine maple groves, suitable for fine sugaries. Good water-powers on rivers.
RAUDOT.....	I to VIII and A	31,225	Very good lands, with sugaries in nearly all the ranges. Timber chiefly balsam fir, white and black birch and maple. Lakes numerous and excellent fishing.
ROBINSON.....	I to V	11,496	Land excellent and fine forests: maple, beech, black birch, balsam fir and spruce. Many rivers and streams.

GRANDVILLE AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of <i>Témiscouata.</i>)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ROBITAILLE.....	I to VIII	19,137	{ Although a little rocky the soil is generally good everywhere, except on the chain of mountains to the north of the Touladi. Excellent elm and ash groves on the banks of that river. Fish plentiful in lakes.
VIGER.....	II. III. V. VII and IX	5,452	{ There are already a good many settlements. The soil is rocky in places, but there is plenty of arable land. Fine maple groves and quantities of cedar.
WHITWORTH.....	III to XII north and south Témiscouata road.	36,845	{ This township is, in general, but little suited for cultivation. Forests ravaged by fire.
		<u>637,337</u>	

Montmagny Agency.

Agent: J. E. CASGRAIN, L'Islet, county of L'Islet.

Sub-agent: ETIENNE MICHON, Montmagny.

This agency is reached by the Interecolonial Railway from Levis to the Montmagny agency, and from Montmagny by ordinary roads to the various townships comprised in the agency.

Number of acres for sale in this agency: 439,356.

Price of lots: thirty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Mont- magny.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ARMAGH (part).....	1	1,250	{ Rocky. Some fine land fit for col- onization.
ASHBURTON.....	I. II. IV to IX and A. B. C. D	17,634	{ Soil generally grey and yellow earth. Timber chiefly spruce, balsam fir, black birch and maple. The portion fit for cultivation is partly settled.
BOURDAGES.....	I. IV. V. IX. X and A. B	19,695	{ Soil a little rocky, with only a few lots fit for cultivation in ranges 6, 9 and 10. Timber, especially spruce, common. Good water-powers.
MONTMINY.....	I. V. VI. N. E. and VI. S. W.	13,148	{ Already settled in many ranges. Soil good but rocky. Well timbered.
PANET.....	I to XII	39,719	{ Good land; yellow and grey soil with clay underneath and no stones. Timber: cedar and spruce. Some swamps easily drained.
PATTON.....	I to VII	21,245	{ Good quality and suitable for farming. The 5th range is almost entirely settled. All the land is but little rocky and is covered with timber of various kinds. Plenty of maple, black birch and spruce.
ROLETTE.....	I to VII	27,000	{ The 1st, 2nd, 6th and 7th ranges alone contain land fit for cultiva- tion. Uneven and hilly. This town- ship is intersected by rivers and streams and contains fine maple groves.

MONTMAGNY AGENCY.—Continued.

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Mont- magny.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
TALON	I to X	55,643	{ The soil is pretty good, especially from the 6th range southwards to the frontier. Rocky and mountainous. Timber chiefly hard wood and of good growth.
(County of L'Islet.) ARAGO	I to VII	23,737	{ The soil is generally very well suited for cultivation, except in the 7th range. Abundance of white spruce; there are also black birch and cedar. A number of small lakes and several water-powers.
ASHFORD	II to XI	28,863	{ The soil is generally poor and lumpy and only a few places are at all suited for colonization. Timber chiefly cedar, black birch, spruce and balsam fir.
BEAUBIEN	I to IV	9,629	{ The land is of but little value, except in ranges 3 and 4. Timber of various kinds: black birch, maple, spruce, cedar and balsam fir. This township is easy of access and well watered. The Arago road runs through it.
CASGRAIN	I to VIII and A	21,600	{ The last five ranges, partly covered with spruce, have a sandy soil of good quality. This township has good water-powers. Timber: spruce.
DIONNE	I to VI and A	28,892	{ Good land. In the bottom lands and along the rivers and streams the soil consists of a rich clay and is well suited for meadows. Timber greatly ravaged by fire.
FOURNIER	IV to IX	21 647	{ Mostly not fit for cultivation. Timber: hard wood and spruce.
GARNEAU	I to VIII and A	28,696	{ In the five last ranges the soil is generally level and covered with various kinds of hard wood. A certain extent suitable for colonization.
LAFONTAINE	I to VIII and A	34,747	{ Fields suitable for growing hay and many maple groves. A little rocky. Timber in the western portion.

MONTMAGNY AGENCY.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS. (County of L'Islet.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
LESSARD.....	III. IV and A. B	3,727	Soil of superior quality, except in ranges A and B, where it becomes rocky. Timber: black birch, maple beech, white birch and cedar. Merchantable timber destroyed by fire or cut by lumbermen.
LEVERRIER	I to IX	41,904	
		<hr/> 439,356 <hr/>	

Montmagny sub-agency.

Sub-agent: LOUIS JOSEPH TURGEON, Saint Philémon, county of Bellechasse.

This sub-agency is reached by the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Saint Charles, and by vehicle as far as Saint Philémon.

Number of acres for sale : 104,364.

Price of lots : thirty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Bellechasse)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ARMAGH (part).....	III N. E. II to VI N. W.	17,500	{ Land generally rocky and soil rather favorable for cultivation. The merchantable timber consists of spruce of fine growth. There is also plenty of black birch and cedar.
BELLECHASSE.....	I. III to VIII	16,942	{ Township suitable for good farms. Uneven. Timber chiefly spruce, balsam fir, white and black birch and maple. Fine sugaries.
BUCKLAND.....	VI and VII	608	{ The first eleven ranges are nearly all settled and only a few lots remain in the 6th and 7th ranges. This township is very well watered. Well timbered with hard wood and the soil is of excellent quality.
DAAQUAM.....	I to VII Mailloux road	31,478	{ This township is everywhere level and free from stones. One of the best for farming purposes, and affords the settler every guarantee of success. Timber : spruce, cedar, balsam fir, etc.
MAILLOUX	IV to VI River range	14,084	{ Soil sandy and fit for cultivation. Some places exceptionally adapted for farms. Timber : maple, black and white birch, spruce, cedar and pine near Mailloux River.
ROUX.....	I to VII Mailloux road	23,752	{ Some mountains, but the soil is generally level or gently sloping land of good quality. Timber chiefly spruce with balsam fir, white and black birch and maple. Fish pretty plentiful in lakes and good water-powers.
		<u>104,364</u>	

GASPESIA.

There are six agencies in this region : four for the county of Gaspé and two for that of Bonaventure.

The number of acres surveyed and for sale in this region is 950,479 ; 486,268 in the county of Gaspé proper and 464,211 in the county of Bonaventure.

The price of lots generally in this region is twenty cents per acre, except in the township of Romieu, where it is thirty cents per acre, and in the islands of River Saint John and the island in York River where the price per acre is fifty cents.

Bonaventure Agency.

(First Division.)

Agent : WILLIAM MCGUIRE, New Carlisle, county of Bonaventure.

This agency is reached in summer by steamer from Quebec to New Carlisle, in winter by the Interecolonial Railway to Campbellton, and thence by stage to New Carlisle.

Then the Baie des Chaleurs Railway runs to all parts of the agency.

The number of acres for sale in this agency is 144,566.

BONAVENTURE AGENCY.

(FIRST DIVISION.)

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Bonaventure.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
COX.....	VII to XIV Lake Pas- pébiac range	24,032	Land generally level, yellow soil without rocks, and consequently very good for farming. Timber chiefly black birch and maple. Great quantity of cedar. Good roads may be found all through the township. Fish plentiful in rivers. Trout and salmon.
HOPE.....	I to VIII	14,015	Generally suitable for cultivation. Merchantable timber in rear of township.
HAMILTON.....	III to XIII and ranges I west, I east and north, and range south of Bonaven- ture River	41,056	The front of this township extends along the Baie des Chaleurs for a distance of 16 miles. Its soil resembles that of the North-West, and there is a fine future for colonization there. Fine cedar, balsam fir, spruce and black birch. Good water-powers on the Bonaventure River.
PORT DANIEL... ..	I west and III and IV east	37,748	Soil of fairly good quality. The eastern portion of the township is not so good as the western. Timber: maple, black and white birch, spruce and balsam fir. Fish plentiful in rivers. Trout and salmon.
NEW CARLISLE, village	I, IV and V	128	Nearly all settled. A few lots only for sale in the ranges indicated in the second column.
		<u>144,566</u>	

Bonaventure Agency.

(Second Division.)

Agent: W. H. CLAPPERTON, Maria, county of Bonaventure.

This agency is reached by the Intercolonial Railway from Levis to Maria, and from there ordinary roads lead to all parts of the agency.

Sub-agent: JÉRÉMIE PITRE, Saint Alexis, Metapedia, county of Bonaventure.

Number of acres offered for sale in this agency : 319,644.

Price of lots: twenty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Bonaventure.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ANGERS.....	I	2,361	{ Very mountainous; still there is good land on the Escuminac River. Abundance of cedar. Fish plentiful in rivers.
CARLETON	II to VII	19,082	{ Some good land in the valleys of the large rivers. A little rocky here and there. Good farms for settlers to the east, and also in the 5th and 6th and part of the 7th range. Timber consists chiefly of spruce and balsam fir.
MANN	I to VI and Ristigouche range, ranges E. and W. River du Loup and ranges A. B	20,288	{ Soil of superior quality and thoroughly drained. All the ranges of this township are easy of access owing to lumber roads along the various streams. Timber chiefly black birch and maple.
NEW RICHMOND.....	I to VIII	28,171	{ A good township for colonization. A considerable quantity of cedar along the streams, but the pine has disappeared. Salmon and trout fishing in the rivers. Moose and caribou plentiful in this region.

BONAVENTURE AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(SECOND DIVISION.)

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Bonaventure.)	Ranges available.	Aeres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
NOUVELLE	I to X, Basin Nouvelle, centre, East and North	33,370	{ Land very good, free from rocks and fit for farming over fairly large areas. Timber of good growth and generally mixed. The Nouvelle River runs through this township and is deep enough to float lumber.
MARIA.....	II to V and Islands Riv. Cascapedia	11,527	{ Suitable for cultivation. There is also good land near the Escuminac River. Timber chiefly white birch and balsam fir. But little spruce and black birch.
ASSEMETQUAGAN	I, II, range of Kempt road, Assemetquagan range	30,063	{ Fine land, becoming more and more fertile as it nears the Matapedia River. This township offers exceptional advantages for lumbering.
MATAPEDIA.....	I, II, III of the Ristigouche, I to IX of the Matapedia	35,756	{ The soil of this township is excellent for growing wheat, oats, hay, etc.; potatoes grow in large quantities and of superior quality. Colonization is already advanced in some parts. Abundance of hard and soft wood.
MILNIKEK..	I to V	37,360	{ Intercolonial Railway runs through the township. Mountainous. Some plateaux suited for cultivation, but, as a rule, the soil is inferior. Suitable for lumbering.
PATAPEDIA.....	I to V Patapédia range	29,809	{ A large area of very fine land easy of access to the east and west of the centre line. This township is 15 miles long on the Ristigouche River and 16 miles on the Patapedia.
RISTIGOUCHE.....	I to IV and ranges E., W., N. E. and N. W. Range of the Ristigouche and of the Matapedia	70,357	{ Soil good almost everywhere. White birch, cedar and black birch in considerable quantities and of the best quality. There are also fine maple groves.
		<u>319,644</u>	

Gaspé Agency.

(*Gaspé West.*)

Agent : LOUIS ROY, Cap Chat, county of Gaspé.

This agency comprises all that part of the county of Gaspé included between the western limit of the county and the division line between the seigniory of Grande Vallée des Monts and the township of Chloridorme.

Number of acres for sale in this agency : 96,066.

The price of lots varies from twenty to twenty-five cents per acre. However the lots along the maritime road are free grant lots.

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Gaspé.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
ROMIEU.....	I. II. VI. VII. VIII	3,662	{ Good land, suitable for farming. Timber: white birch, spruce, cedar, balsam fir, etc. The price of lots in this township is thirty cents per acre.
CAP CHAT.....	I to XII River Ste. Anne range and A. B. C. D. E. F. G	43,427	{ Soil of superior quality, very well adapted for growing all kinds of grain and rich in fine mixed timber, chiefly white birch, spruce, cedar and black birch. Uneven in some ranges. Lake very attractive for fishing.
TOURELLE	I to XI	12,277	{ Dry soil in first range. Ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11 are very well adapted for farming. Mountainous in some places. Timber: balsam fir, spruce and white birch. Trout fishing.
CHRISTIE.	I. II	10,417	{ Soil generally good, even on the top of the mountains, where there are fairly large plateaux pretty easy of access. Besides balsam fir, spruce and white birch there is also plenty of ash and rather extensive maple groves on the slopes of the mountains.

GASPÉ AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(GASPÉ WEST.)

TOWNSHIPS. <i>(County of Gaspé.)</i>	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
DUCHESNAY.....	I to III	14,022	Very mountainous. The best land is in the alluvion of the Porpoise and Claude Rivers. There is fine farming land along these rivers. Considerable maple groves.
TASCHEREAU.....	I and A. B	6,913	Soil fit for cultivation only in the coves and valleys and on the sea shore. Mountainous. Fire has destroyed most of the forest. Timber chiefly balsam fir, white birch and spruce.
DENOUE.....	I. II	5,348	Very mountainous. However, the west part of the 2nd range contains pieces of good land suitable for cultivation. There is a fairly considerable quantity of pine.
		<u>96,066</u>	

Gaspé Agency.

(*Gaspé Centre.*)

Agent : JOHN CARTER, Gaspé Basin, county of Gaspé.

This agency is reached by steamer from Quebec to Gaspé Basin, or by the Intercolonial Railway to Campbellton, and from the latter place by steamer to the residence of the agent. Ordinary roads lead to the various other parts of the agency.

Number of acres for sale in this agency : 278,081.

The price of lots varies from twenty to fifty cents per acre.

TOWNSHIPS. (<i>County of Gaspé.</i>)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
BLANCHET	Blocks 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20	29,018	This township is very mountainous and not very well suited for cultivation. It is above all a mining region. Petroleum has been discovered in it.
CAP ROSIER.....	I. II South II and III North	6,383	Mountainous. The first range, however, is fit for cultivation. Fishing.
CHLORIDORME.....	I	4,819	The best soil for farming lies chiefly on the sea shore, especially at Little Valley, Frigate Point, Petite Anse, Little and Great Chloridorme and Pointe Sèche. Mountainous. Cod-fishing.
DE BEAUJEU.....	Blocks I to 21	66,019	Mining region. Petroleum has been found there. Very mountainous and not suitable for farming.
DOUGLAS.....	I. II	1,200	Soil good and the whole of this territory is well watered. But little timber. There are fine sand-stone quarries on the rivers Anse à Briand and Malbaie.
DOUGLASTOWN.....	I to VII	50	Mostly settled. Some lots for sale in the ranges indicated in the second column. Oats, wheat, all kinds of cereals and plants grow very well in this township.

GASPÉ AGENCY.—Continued.

(GASPÉ CENTRE.)

TOWNSHIPS. (County of Gaspé.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
FOX	I and II West, I and II East	8,722	Land of superior quality. The lower end of the lots generally consists of very rich alluvial soil. Mountainous.
GALT	Blocks 29, 30, 31	21,384	Mining region; useless for farming. Mountainous. Petroleum discovered.
GASPÉ BAY NORTH....	II to XIII and ranges of roads West and East	7,900	Soil a little light, but of good quality. Profitable farming may be carried on on the river side.
GASPÉ BAY SOUTH....	II, III and central range, Dartmouth range	8,569	Good land, which may be profitably cultivated.
ISLANDS OF THE SAINT JOHN RIVER.....	278	Soil of excellent quality. Lots here are sold fifty cents per acre.
ISLANDS OF THE YORK RIVER.....	A. B. C. D. E. G. L. M. N. O.	131	The price of lots in this island is fifty cents per acre. The soil is of very good quality.
ISLANDS OF THE DART- MOUTH RIVER	A. B. C. D. E. F. G.	377	Soil of excellent quality and very suitable for farms. Lots sold fifty cents per acre.
LAFORCE.....	Blocks 45 to 62	47,390	Mining region. Mountainous and unfit for cultivation.
LAROCQUE	Blocks 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39	46,083	Mining region. Petroleum wells. Very mountainous.
SYDENHAM	I, II North, II South	17,811	Good lots on Dartmouth River and on the Saint Lawrence. Fine timber in 2nd range. Mountainous in the interior.
YORK.....	A and II to IV	11,947	Some parts mountainous, but the remainder suitable for good farms.
		278,081	

Gaspé Agency.

(*Gaspé East.*)

Agent : EDMUND FLYNN, Percé, county of Gaspé.

This agency is reached by steamer from Quebec to Percé, or by the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Campbellton, and from the latter place by steamer; by ordinary roads to the other places.

In this agency is comprised all the territory between the townships of Malbaie and Fortin on the one side inclusively, and that of Newport also inclusively.

Number of acres for sale in this agency, including the Magdalen Islands : 122,761.

TOWNSHIPS. (<i>County of Gaspé.</i>)	Ranges available	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
FORTIN	II to III	5,600	{ The timber in this township consists of balsam fir, spruce, white and black birch. Intersected by mountains ranges not suited for farming.
MALBAIE..	II to V north, II to VII south north of Malbaie	22,559	{ The land is arable everywhere to the north of the Malbaie River. In the southern part there is plenty of hard wood and fine maple groves. Streams down which logs can be floated. Abundance of cedar. White mica discovered.
PERCÉ.....	East, I. III. V and B.	20,235	{ Surface generally level and soil most fertile. East part mountainous to a certain distance in the interior. Timber : spruce, white birch, white cedar.
RAMEAU.....	I to III	10,781	{ Lots valuable for their building timber and cord-wood. This township is mountainous and intersected by rivers and streams. Not well suited for farming.

GASPÉ AGENCY.—*Continued.*

(GASPÉ EAST.)

TOWNSHIPS. — (County of Gaspé.)	Ranges available.	Acres surveyed.	Quality of soil, kind of timber, etc.
NEWPORT.....	I. IV	43,633	{ Soil of average quality in the 1st range. Ranges in rear are suitable for cultivation and lumbering. The part adjoining the seigniory of Pabos is suitable for colonization.
SEIGNIORY OF PABOS..	I. III. IV east, range of Pabos River, St. Hubert range, range of little river Pabos.	13,128	

Magdalen Islands.

COFFIN ISLAND	East Point and East Island.	6,825	{ Soil of excellent quality.
		<hr/> 122,761	

OTHER CROWN AGENCIES.

JESUITS' ESTATES AGENCIES.

We estimate the area of land still unconceded in the Seigniories which formerly constituted the Jesuits' Estates and which have since become the property of the Province, to be 358,000 arpents.

All these lands, whose administration is now vested in the Crown Lands' Department, have not, however, been surveyed or divided into farm lots. The following tables show the places where there are still lots for sale :

District of Quebec.

Levis (Lauzon Ward) } No. 333 of the cadastre to be conceded.

Parish of Saint Gabriel de Valcartier, (Seignior of Saint Gabriel.)	}	Nos. of the cadastre : 384, 385, 391, 392, 393, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 394, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 421, 472, 491, 492, 495, 496, 497, 500, 501, 502, 512, 513, 514, 515, 521 to 538 inclusively, 541 to 549 inclusively, 552, 553, 565 to 579, 582 to 610, 614 to 627, 631 to 647, 650 to 681, 684 to 698, 708, 709, 712 to 718, 720 to 848, forming in all a superficial area of 36,004 arpents and 74 perches.
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There are no longer any lots for sale in the other parts of the agency of the Jesuits' Estates for the district of Quebec. Thus, all the lots in the Vacherie, in the Seignior of Belair (parishes of Ancienne Lorette and Saint Augustin), in the Seignior of Sillery (parishes of Sainte Foye and Sillery), in the Seignior of Notre-Dame des Anges, which now comprises the parishes of Charlesbourg, Saint Roch North, Beauport, Saint Dunstan, Saint Edmund of Stoneham, the lots in the *Fief* Saint Nicholas, Levis, have nearly all been conceded.

District of Three Rivers.

SEIGNIORY OF CAP DE LA MADELEINE.

		LOTS AVAILABLE.
		Number of arpents.
CAP DE LA MADELEINE (parish.)	}	383
(The lots not conceded are in the range of the <i>Terres du Passage</i> and in the range of the <i>Grandes Prairies</i> .)		
SAINT MAURICE (parish.)	}	All conceded.
(County of Champlain.)		
SAINTE FLORE (parish.)	}	23,638
(County of Champlain.)		
(The lots to be conceded are in the following ranges : Sainte Catherine, Concession of the <i>Piles</i> , range E, Saint Olivier, range D, Saint Alexandre, Saint Théophile, Saint Ubalde, with 21 arpents in the islands of the Saint Maurice River.)		
SAINT JACQUES DES PILES.		Conceded.
MONT-CARMEL.	}	2,838
(The lots not conceded are almost all unfit for farming.)		
LA VISITATION (part of the parish.)		All conceded.
SAINT LUC.	}	All conceded.
(County of Champlain.)		

The undivided part of the Seigniorv of Cap de la Madeleine contains an area of 156,000 arpents.

SEIGNIORY OF BATISCAN.

	ARPENTS.
SAINT NARCISSE..... (The lots not conceded are mostly in the Côte Saint Pierre range.)	{ 3,128
SAINTE GENEVIÈVE.....	144
SAINST STANISLAS.....	904
SAINT TITE AND SAINT SÉVÉRIN..... (The lots not conceded are in the ranges of River Mékina (north and south, and in the Côte Saint Pierre range.) Generally wild lands on which there is nothing but fire-wood.	{ 10,922

There is an area of 114,909 arpents in this Seigniori not yet divided.

SEIGNIORY OF LAUZON.

This Seigniori, which formerly belonged to the late Sir John Caldwell, became the property of the Crown on the 25th July, 1847. The area of this Seigniori is 218,860 arpents.

It comprises the whole of the county of Levis, and a portion of the county of Dorchester, that is: the parishes of Saint Anselme, Saint Isidore, and a portion of the parish of Saint Bernard, with a very small portion of the counties of Bellechasse and Lotbinière.

Out of the whole of this Seigniori there remains for sale but 3,428 arpents. The lots not conceded are in the following places :

PARISHES.	RANGE.	ARPENTS IN SUPERFICIES.
Notre-Dame de la Victoire..	Pintendre, or <i>rang de la Savane</i>	222
Saint Henri.....	Saint George	509
Saint Etienne.....	1st range.....	710
“ “	Sainte Anne.....	416
“ “	<i>Abouts</i> Saint Thomas.....	839
“ “	Pétrée.....	290
Saint Bernard.....	Range A.....	51
“ “	Range B.....	391
	Total.....	3,428 arpents.

Nearly three-fourths of these unconceded lands are wild lands or swamp.

The lots are sold for four *sols* per arpent in superficies.

CROWN DOMAIN.

What is generally called "The Crown Domain," consists of thirteen *constituts* granted by deeds of commutation, from 1848 to 1856.

The beach lots are controlled by the same agency, and comprise all lots granted from Three Rivers to Gaspé.

List of Agents.

- PHILIPPE HUOT { Collecting and commuting agents (Jesuits' Estates)
FÉLIX LARUE { for the District of Quebec. Residence : City
of Quebec.
- ELIE LACERTE { Collecting agent of the Seigniorship of Cap de la
Madeleine, of a part of the Seigniorship of
Batisseau, (Jesuits' Estates). Residence :
Three Rivers.
- IRVINE JOHNSTON { Collecting and commuting agent (Jesuits' Estates)
for the south-east part of the Seigniorship of
Batisseau. Residence : St. Francois-Xavier
de Batisseau.
- ALEXIS MOQUIN { Collecting and commuting agent (Jesuits' Estates)
for the District of Montreal. Residence :
Laprairie.
- JOSEPH ALLAIRE { Agent of the Crown Domain and commuting
agent, *Censure of Quebec*, superintendent of
deep-water beach lots. Residence : Quebec.
- EVARISTE LEMIEUX { Agent for the Seigniorship of Lauzon. Residence :
Levis.

THE CADASTRE.

Alphabetical Table of the Counties in which the Cadastre is in force.

COUNTIES.	LOCALITIES IN WHICH THE CADASTRE IS IN FORCE.
ARGENTEUIL	{ The townships of Chatham, Grenville and Augmentation, Harrington, Saint Andrew, Saint Jérôme (west part or Milles-Isles,) the village of Grenville and the parish of Saint Jérusalem. The remainder cadastred but not completed.
ARTHABASKA	The whole county.
BAGOT	The whole county.
BEAUCE	{ The whole county, except in the townships of Ditchfield, Linière, Jersey, Dorset, Marlow, Risborough, Metgermette, Spaulding, Woburn, Louise and Adstock.
BEAUHARNOIS	The whole county.
BELLECHASSE	{ The whole county, except the township of Daauquam.
BERTHIER	{ The whole county, except the townships of Courcelles, Provost, Gauthier, Brassard, de Maisonneuve.
BONAVENTURE	{ The cadastre is in force in the townships of Carleton, Mann, Maria, Nouvelle, Ristigouche, Shoolbred. Not completed in the the other townships and parishes.
BROME	The whole county.
CHAMBLY	The whole county.
CHAMPLAIN	{ The whole county, except in the newly organized townships.

TABLE of the counties in which the cadastre is in force.

COUNTIES.	LOCALITIES IN WHICH THE CADASTRE IS IN FORCE.
CHARLEVOIX.....	{ The whole county, except the townships of Chauvean and Callières, which are not cadastred.
CHATEAUGUAY	The whole county.
CHICOUTIMI & SAGUENAY..	{ The village of Bagotville, the town of Chicoutimi, the township of Chicoutimi, the village of Grande Baie, the parishes of Saint Alphonse, Saint Alexis, the townships of Jonquières, Saint Jean and Simard. In Saguenay, several townships are cadastred, but not completed.
COMPTON.....	{ The townships of Auckland, Chesham, Clifton, Eaton, Emberton, Hereford, Marston, Newport, and the villages of Megantic and Waterville. The remainder is cadastred, but not completed.
TWO MOUNTAINS.....	The whole county.
DORCHESTER.....	The whole county.
DRUMMOND.....	{ Drummondville, the townships of Grantham and Wickam, and part of the townships of Simpson and Wendover. The remainder of the county is cadastred, but not completed.
GASPE	{ The cadastre is in force in the Magdalen Islands. The remainder of the county is cadastred, but not completed.
HOCHELAGA	The whole county.
HUNTINGDON	The whole county.
IBERVILLE.....	The whole county.
JACQUES-CARTIER	The whole county.
JOLIETTE.....	{ The whole county, except recently organized townships.

TABLE of the counties in which the cadastre is in force.

COUNTIES.	LOCALITIES IN WHICH THE CADASTRE IS IN FORCE.
KAMOURASKA.....	{ The whole county, except the townships of Parke, Bungay, Pohenagamook, Chabot, Painchaud, Chapais.
LAKE SAINT JOHN.....	{ The cadastre is in force in the village and township of Roberval, in the village of Hébertville and in the townships of Charlevoix, Métabetchouan, Signay, Delisle.
LAPRAIRIE.....	The whole county.
L'ASSUMPTION.....	The whole county.
LAVAL.....	The whole county.
LEVIS.....	The whole county.
L'ISLET.....	{ The whole county, except the townships of Arago and Leverrier.
LOTBINÈRE.....	The whole county.
MASKINONGÉ.....	The whole county.
MATANE.....	{ In force in the parishes of l'Assomption de McNider, Matane, Sainte Félicité, Saint Octave de Métis (part), Saint Ulric, and the township of Bagot. The remainder is cadastred, but not completed.
MEGANTIC.....	{ The whole county, except the townships of Thetford and Coleraine.
MISSISQUOI.....	The whole county.
MONTCALM.....	{ In force in the parishes of Saint Alexis, Saint Esprit, Saint Jacques, Sainte Julienne, Saint Liguori, Sainte Marie Salomé. The remainder is cadastred in part, but not completed.
MONTMAGNY.....	{ The whole county, except the townships of Talon, Rolette and Panet, which are not cadastred.

TABLE of the counties in which the cadastre is in force.

COUNTIES.	LOCALITIES IN WHICH THE CADASTRE IS IN FORCE.
MONTMORENCY.....	{ The whole county, except the township of Cauchon.
MONTREAL-CENTRE.....	{ Cadastre in force.
do EAST.....	
do WEST.....	
NAPIERVILLE.....	The whole county.
NICOLET.....	The whole county.
OTTAWA.....	{ The villages of Aylmer, Buckingham, Thurso and Gatineau Point, the townships of Buckingham, Eardley, Hull, Lochaber, Aylwin, Masham, Portland, Ripon, Templeton, Waketfield, the parishes of Saint André Avelin, Sainte Angélique, N.-D. de Bonsecours, and the city of Hull. The remainder is cadastred in part, but not completed.
PONTIAC.....	{ Townships of Onslow and Quyon. The greater portion of the other townships is cadastred, but not completed.
PORTNEUF.....	{ The whole county, except the townships of Bois, Tonti, LaSalle, Marmier and part of Colbert.
QUEBEC-EAST.....	{ In force in the three electoral divisions.
do WEST.....	
do CENTRE.....	
QUEBEC (COUNTY).....	{ The whole county, except the townships of Larue, Rhodes, Trudel and Laure.
RICHMOND.....	{ The township of Windsor and the village of Windsor Mills. The remainder is cadastred, but not completed.
RICHELIEU.....	The whole county.

TABLE of the counties in which the cadastre is in force.

COUNTIES.	LOCALITIES IN WHICH THE CADASTRE IS IN FORCE.
RIMOUSKI.....	{ The parishes of Saint Anaclét, Sainte Angèle, Sainte Cécile du Bic, Saint Donat, Saint Fabien, Sainte Flavie, Saint Germain de Rimouski, Saint Joseph de Lepage, Sainte Luce, Saint Mathieu, N. D. du Sacré Cœur, Saint Octave (part). Saint Simon, and the town of Rimouski.
ROUVILLE.....	The whole county.
SAINT HYACINTHE.....	The whole county.
SAINT JEAN.....	The whole county.
SAINT MAURICE.....	{ The whole county, except the townships recently organized.
SHEFFORD.....	The whole county.
SHERBROOKE.....	{ City of Sherbrooke, village of Lennoxville. The remainder in course of execution.
SOULANGES.....	The whole county.
STANSTEAD.....	{ Town of Coaticook and township of Hatley. The remainder is cadastred, but not completed.
TÉMISCOUATA.....	{ Fraserville, village of Cacouna, parishes of Isle Verte, Saint George de Cacouna, N. D. du Lac, N. D. du Portage, N. D. des Sept Douleux, Saint Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, Saint Antonin, Saint Arsène, Saint Eloi, Sainte Françoise, Saint Louis du Ha ! Ha ! Saint Modeste, Sainte Rose du Dégelé, Trois Pistoles, the townships of Armand, Bégon, Hocquart, Viger, Whitworth, Denonville, Raudot, Demers, Cabano. The remainder not completed.
TERREBONNE.....	{ The whole county, except the townships of Wolfe, de Salaberry, Grandison and part of Doncaster, which are cadastred but not completed.
THREE RIVERS.....	The whole county.
VAUDREUIL.....	The whole county.
VERCHÈRES.....	The whole county.
WOLFE.....	{ The township of Ham. The remainder is cadastred and in course of execution.
YAMASKA.....	The whole county.



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